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CATALOGUE
OF
KITCHEN GARDEN,
HERB, FLOWER, TREE, AND GRASS
SEEDS,
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
&c. &c. &c.

SOLD BY
G. THORBURN & SON,
No. 20 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

Eleventh Edition, Improved.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY CLAYTON & VAN NORDEN,
No. 64 Nassau-street.

1875.

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CATALOGUE
OF
KITCHEN GARDEN,
HERB, FLOWER, TREE, AND GRASS
SEEDS,
BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,
GARDENING, AGRICULTURAL AND BOTANICAL
BOOKS,
GARDEN TOOLS, &c.

Library, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.



SOLD BY
G. THORBURN AND SON,
SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS,
NO. 20 NASSAU-STREET,

Directly opposite the New Dutch Church.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY CLAYTON & VAN NORDEN,
No. 64 Pine-street.

1825.

A KEY

To the Prices of the Esculent Vegetable Seeds.

Those marked thus (*) are \$0 12½ per ounce.

Do. do. thus (†) are 0 25 do.

Do. do. thus (‡) are 0 37½ do.

Do. do. thus (§) are 0 50 do.

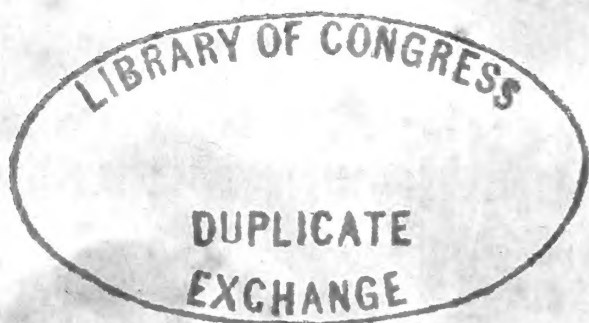
Do. do. thus (||) are 1 00 do.

Do. do. thus (a) are 0 12½ per quart.

Do. do. thus (b) are 0 25 do.

Do. do. thus (c) are 0 37½ do.

Do. do. thus (d) are 0 50 do.



CATALOGUE.

THE proprietors of this establishment have no hesitation in recommending all their seeds as fresh and genuine—all those sorts, the seeds of which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by the most experienced and careful growers, under our own inspection—those sorts that are found necessary to import, are from the first establishments in Europe, and upon whose veracity the utmost reliance may be placed.

As there are sometimes complaints made, that certain seeds will not vegetate, it may be well to give them a fair trial before they are condemned. Those that are good may sometimes fail of coming up, in various ways; some kinds may be sown too soon, and be chilled in the ground before they vegetate; at other times, they may be scorched in the ground by the burning rays of the sun, are many times eaten up by insects, and very often are too deeply covered in the earth. The best way to prove them, is by sowing a few in a small pot or box, of light loose earth, and placing it in a warm room, exposed to the sun, and attending to keeping the earth moist; if the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time.

The *bug holes* frequently seen in peas, are not occasioned by age, but are the work of an insect, which deposits its egg in the flower, and matures with the pea; when it eats its way out at the *side*, leaving the *eye* of the pea uninjured; of course does not prevent its vegetation.

If the seeds do not grow, after being tried as above, they may be returned, when we will replace them with other seeds, or give back the money.

In this Catalogue, the scientific names are annexed to the common, and also the *French* to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of such ladies, gentlemen, and gardeners, as desire to become acquainted with them; and, to prevent misconceptions of the articles required by purchasers, have also annexed a *Key* to the prices of all the Esculent Vegetables.

The wholesale prices, &c. will be found in their proper place, for which see Index.

SEEDS OF ESCULENT VEGETABLES.

ASPARAGUS—Asperge.

COMMON NAMES.

- *Gravesend
- *Battersea
- *Large White Reading

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

- Asparagus officinalis*
- do. var.
- do. var.

Time of Sowing.—April to May.

ARTICHOKE—Artichaut.

‡Green Globe

Cynara scolymus

March to May.

BEANS—(Eng. Dwarfs)—Haricots nains Anglais.

c Early Mazagan	<i>Vicia faba.</i>
c Broad Windsor	do. var.
c Sword Long Pod	do. var.
c Green Nonpareil	do. var.
b Heligoland	do. var.
b Horse	do. var.

Note.—It is necessary to have the tops broken off these six varieties, when in bloom ; otherwise, they will run to flowers, and but few pods.

March and April.

BEANS—(Kidney Dwarfs or Snap)—Haricots Verts nains.

b Early Yellow Cranberry	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> — var. <i>pumila</i> .
b Early Mohawk.—(This is the earliest of all the Dwarf Beans, and has the singular property of enduring a smart frost, without injury, on which account it can be sown earlier than any of the others.)	
b Early Yellow Six Week	do. var.
b Early Dun Coloured or Quaker }	do. var.
b Early China Dwarf	do. var.
b Early Dwarf Cluster or Thorburn's favourite }	do. var.
b Large White Kidney Dwarf	do. var.
b White Cranberry Dwarf	do. var.
b Red Cranberry Dwarf	do. var.
b Warrington or Marrow	do. var.
b Refugee or Thousand to One	do. var.
b Rob Roy	do. var.

BEANS—(Pole or running)—Haricots à rames.

c Large White Lima	<i>Phaseolus limensis</i>
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c Sieva or Carolina	<i>Phaseolus limensis</i>	
d Scarlet Runners	do. var. <i>coccinea</i>	
d White Dutch Runners	do. <i>vulgaris</i>	
b Dutch case knife, or Princess	} snaps	do. var.
b Red Cranberry		
b White Cranberry		
d Asparagus or Yard long	<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i>	
<i>April to June.</i>		

BEET—Betterave.

*Early Blood Turnip rooted	<i>Beta rubra, radice rapæ</i>
*Early White Scarcity	do. var. <i>pallide alba</i>
*Long Blood Red	do. <i>vulgaris rubra</i>
†Yellow Turnip rooted	do. <i>lutea major</i> var.
*Mangel Wursel	do. <i>cicla</i>
†Green—for stews or soups	do. v. <i>pallide virens</i>
†French Sugar, or Amber Beet	do. var.

April to July.

†BORECOLE—Chou frisé vert.

(Brassica oleracea selenisia.)—May.

†BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Chou de Bruxelles a jets.

(Brassica oleracea, var.—May.

BROCOLI—Chou Brocoli.

†Early White	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
†Early Purple	do. var.
§Large Cape	do. var.

The Brocoli (particularly the Cape) succeed well in our climate. The seed should be sown about the fifteenth of May for a fall crop. In July, plant them out in rows, two and a half feet apart, on a rich soil. They will flower in October. If any of the plants should not flower before frost sets in, take them carefully up, and plant them in a warm cellar; they will flower before spring.

†COLEWORT or COLLARDS—Chou vert.
(*Brassica oleracea viridis.*)—April to July.

‡CARDOON—Cardon.
(*Cynara cardunculus.*)—March to May.

CABBAGE.—Chou.

†Early Ammerson	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>	
†Early Salisbury Dwarf	do. var.	
†Early York	do. var.	
†Early Dutch	do. var.	
†Early Emperor	do. var.	
†Early Penton	do. var.	
†Early Wellington	do. var.	
†Early Cone	do. var.	
†Early Sugarloaf	do. var.	
†Early London Battersea	do. var.	
†Early Heart shaped	do. var.	
†Late Imperial	do. var.	
†Large late Drumhead	do. var.	
†Late Sugarloaf	do. var.	
†Large late Battersea	do. var.	
†Large Bergen, or Great American	do. var.	
†Large Green Glazed	do. var.	
†Tree, or Thousand headed	do. var.	
†Large Scotch	} <i>for cattle</i>	do. var.
†Large Ox		do. var.
†Large Hollow		do. var.
†Red Dutch, <i>for pickling</i>		do. <i>rubra</i>
†Russian		do. var.
†Green Globe Savoy		do. <i>sabauda</i>
†Large Cape Savoy		do. var.
†Yellow Savoy		do. var.
†Turnip rooted or Arabian— (<i>above ground or Kohl Rabi</i>)		do. <i>napobrassica</i>
†Turnip rooted—(<i>below ground</i>)		do. <i>gongylodes</i>
†Chou d'Milan		do. var.

September, (in frames,) March and April for early sorts,
May for late.

CAULIFLOWER—Chou-fleur.

|| Early *Brassica oleracea botrytes*

||Late *Brassica oleracea botrytes*
August to September for early, (in frames,) March to
May for late.

CELERY—Céleri.

†White Solid	<i>Apium graveolens dulce</i>
†Rose coloured Solid	do. var.
†Italian	do. <i>italica</i>
†Celeriac, or Turnip rooted	do. <i>rapaceum</i>

April to May.

Note.—Celery Seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in a shady situation—say, under a tree, or bush—and observe to keep the ground always moist.

CARROTS—Carotte.

*Early Horn	<i>Daucus carota</i>
*Long Orange	do. var.
*Blood Red	do. var.
*Lemon	do. var.
*Altringham, <i>very large, long,</i> <i>and darkest orange colour (a)</i>	do. var.

April to July.

†CHERVIL—Cerfeuil.

(*Diosma cerefolium.*)

(A Salading.)—*April to September.*

†CHIVES or CIVES—Civette.

(*Allium schœnoprassum.*)

†CORN SALAD or VETTIKOST—(Fetticus)—Mâche
 ou Doucette.

(*Valeriana locusta olitoria.*)—*August or September.*

CRESS—Cresson Alenois.

*Curled or Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium sativum.</i>
†Broad leaved Garden	do. var.
†Water	<i>Sisymbrium nasturtium</i>

April to September.

(a) In a soil well dug, this carrot will run down to a depth of two feet.

CUCUMBER—Concombre.

†Early Frame	<i>Cucumis sativa</i>
†Long Prickly	do. var.
†Short Prickly	do. var.
§Long Green Turkey	do. var.
§Long White Turkey	do. var.
§Green Cluster	do. var.
§White Spined	do. var.
§Small Girkin or Globe (<i>ex.</i> <i>fine for pickling</i>)	do. <i>prophetarum</i>

April to June—July for Pickling.

ENDIVE, or SUCCORY—Chicorée.

†Green Curled	<i>Cichorium endivia crispa</i>
†White Curled	do. var.
†Broad leaved Batavian (<i>best</i> <i>for winter</i>)	do. var.

May to September.

*GARDEN BURNET—Pimprenelle.

(*Poterium sanguisorba.*)—*April to August.*

*GARLICK SETTS—Ail.

Allium sativum.

INDIAN CORN—(6 Cents per Ear)—Maïs.

Early Golden Sioux (<i>ripens</i> <i>in 65 days</i>)	<i>Zea mays</i>
Early Canadian	do. var.
Early Jefferson	do. var.
Sweet or Sugar (<i>best for</i> <i>boiling ears</i>)	do. var.
Large Southern Horse Tooth	do. var.
Large Flour White	do. var.
Nonpareil, or Pearl (<i>curious</i>)	do. var.
Mottled (<i>curious</i>)	do. var.

April and May.

KAIL—Chou d'Ecosse.

†Green Curly Scotch	<i>Brassica oleracea sabellica</i>
†Purple Curled	do. <i>laciniata</i>
†Sea	<i>Crambe maritima</i>

April to July.

LEEK—Poireau ou Porreau.

†Large Scotch	<i>Allium porrum</i>
†London	do. var.

April to August.

LETTUCE—Laitue.

†Early Curled Silesia	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
†Large Green Head or Cabbage	do. var.
†Imperial	do. var.
†Hardy Green	do. var.
†Brown Dutch	do. var.
†Grand Admiral	do. var.
§Madeira, or Passion (<i>fine</i>)	do. var.
†Tennisball, or Rose	do. var.
†Drumhead	do. var.
§Magnum Bonum Coss	do. var.
||Bath Coss	do. var.
§Ice Coss	do. var.
§White Coss, or Loaf	do. var.
§Green Coss	do. var.

April to September.—February and March on hot beds, or warm borders.

MELON—Melon.

§Green Citron	} <i>green fleshed</i>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
§Pine Apple		do. var.
§Persian		do. var.
†Nutmeg		do. var.
†Large Canteleupe		do. var.
||Pomegranate or Sweet	} <i>ornamental</i>	
Scented (<i>beautiful</i>)		do. <i>odoratissimus</i>
Snake (<i>very curious, five dollars per ounce</i>)		do. <i>anguinus</i>

*Carolina Water *Cucurbita cirtrullus*

*Long Island do. do. var.

||Apple seeded do. *early* do. var.

A few extra sorts from Europe, in twenty-five cent papers.

April and May.

MELONGENA, or EGG PLANT—*Melongène ou Aubergine.*

||Purple (*best for culinary purposes*) *Solanum melongena*

White (*ornamental, two dollars per ounce*) do. *vovifera*

March on hot beds—May in open air.

MUSTARD—*Moutarde.*

d White or English *Sinapis alba*

c Brown do. *nigra*

April and May.

†**NASTURTIUM**—*Capucine.*

Tropæolum majus.

(*A fine pickle.*)—*April and May.*

ONION—*Oignon.*

†White Portugal *Allium cepa*

†Straw Coloured or Madeira do. var.

†Silver Skinned do. var.

†Stratsburgh do. var.

*Large Red do. var.

April to September.

***OKRA**—*Gombo.*

(*Hibiscus esculentus*)—*April and May.*

***PARSNIP**—*Panais.*

(*Pastinaca sativa.*)

Large Dutch or Swelling

April to June.

PARSLEY—Persil.

*Curled, or Double	<i>Apium petroselinum crispum</i>
†Dwarf Curled, <i>very double</i>	do. do. var.
†Hamburg, or Large rooted	do. var. <i>tuberosum</i>

April to August.

Note.—Parsley seed seldom vegetates under five weeks after sowing; it is recommended to soak the seed twelve hours, in water mixed with sulphur. This process, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate in less than a fortnight.

PEAS—Pois.

d Early Washington, (<i>extra early and fine, grows to the height of 2½ feet</i>)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
d Early Double Blossomed, Frame, (<i>extra early and fine, 3 feet</i>)	do. var.
b Early Frame, 2½ feet	do. var.
b Early Golden Hotspur, 3 ft.	do. var.
b Early Charlton, 3 feet	do. var.
b Dwarf Blue Imperial } <i>fine, 2 feet,</i> }	do. var.
b Dwarf Blue Prussian, 2½ feet	do. var.
b Dwarf Prolific, or Poor man's, or Strawberry, 1½ feet	do. var.
d Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, 1 ft.	do. var.
b Dwarf Marrowfat, 3½ feet	do. var.
d Dwarf Sugar (<i>eat pods</i>) 3 ft.	do. var.
a Dwarf White Albany, 1½ feet (<i>field pea</i>)	do. var.
a Dwarf Green do. 1½ ft. (<i>field pea</i>)	do. var.
d Waterloo Blue, 4 feet	do. var.
d Matchless (<i>tall</i>) 5 feet	do. var.
b Large Gray Rouncival, 4 feet	do. var.
b Dutch Gray, 2½ feet	do. var.
d Knight's Tall Marrows, or Honey Pea, <i>extra fine</i> , 7 ft.	do. var.

- d Tall Crooked Podded Sugar *Pisum sativum*
 (eat pods) 6 feet
 d Seckle (*tall*) 5 feet do. var.
 November to April for early, May to July for late.

PEPPER—Piment.

- ∂ Long or Cayenne *Capsicum annum*
 ∂ Tomato shaped, or Squash do. var. *lycopersiciforme*
 ∂ Bell do. var. *tetragonum*
 || Cherry do. var. *cerasciforme*
 March on hot beds—May in open air.

PUMPKINS—Citrouille ou Potiron.

- d Large Cheese *Cucurbita pepo*
 c Connecticut Field do. var.
 d Finest Family Pumpkin do. var.
 Mammoth (*these have been* do. var.
 grown to 226lbs. weight,
 one cent per seed)
 May.

- † PURSLANE—(Garden)—Pourpier des Jardins.
 (*Portulaca oleracea*)—*March to May.*

RADISH—Rave.

- *Early Frame *Raphanus sativus*
 *Short top Scarlet do. var.
 *Long Salmon do. var.
 *Purple short top do. var.
 *Long White Summer, or
 Naples do. var.
 *Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip
 rooted do. var.
 *Violet coloured Turnip
 rooted do. var.
 *White Turnip rooted do. var.
 *Black Fall do. var.
 *White Spanish do. var.

March to September.

SPINACH, or SPINAGE—Epinard.

*Round leaved, or Summer *Spinacia oleracea*

*Prickly, or Fall do. var.

*Holland, or Lamb's quarter do. var.

*English Patience Dock, *Rumex patientia*
(for early greens)

March for Round—Aug. to September for the other sorts.

SQUASH—Giraumon.

*Early Bush Summer *Cucurbita melopepo*

*Long Crook Neck, or Bell do. var. verrucosa

§Vegetable Marrow do. var.

§Commodore Porter's Val- do. var.

paraiso, (introduced by
Commodore Porter on his
return from the South
Seas, grows large, and is
a delicate and fine squash.)

†SORREL—(Garden.)—Oseille des Jardins.

Rumex acetosa.

March to July.

†SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—Salsifis ou Cercifis.

Tragopogon porrifolium.

April to May.

†SCORZONERA—Scorsonère.

Scorzonera hispanica.

April to May.

§SKIRRET.—Chervis.

Sium sisarum.

April to May.

TURNIP—Navet.

*Early White Dutch f *Brassica rapa*

*Early Garden Stone f do. var.

*White Flat or Globe do. var.

*Green Round	<i>Brassica rapa.</i>
*Red Round <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Swan's Egg <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Large English Norfolk	do. var.
*Long Tankard, or Hanover <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Long Yellow French <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Yellow Dutch <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Yellow Maltese <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Yellow Aberdeen	do. var.
*Yellow Stone <i>f</i>	do. var.
*Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta baga	do. var.

Those marked (*f*) are best for family use.

April and May for early, and all summer months for succeeding crops.

§TOMATO, or Love Apple.—Tomate ou pomme d'amour.

Solanum lycopersicum.

March on hot beds—May in open air.

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriférantes.

Six cents per paper.

Garlick	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Officinal Borage, or Bugloss	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Carraway	<i>Carum carui</i>
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavendula spicata</i>
Sweet Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Sweet Marjorum	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Common Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Red Sage	do. <i>clandestinoides</i>
Summer Savory	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>
Winter do	do. <i>montana</i>

Thyme
Fenugreek

Thymus vulgaris
Trigonella fœnum græcum
April to May.

MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes médicinales.

Six cents per paper.

Marsh Mallows	<i>Athea officinalis</i>
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Finochio	do. v. ozoricum
Sweet Fennel	do. <i>fœniculum</i>
Chamomile	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>
Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Jerusalem Oak	<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	<i>Chicorium intybus</i>
Scurvy Grass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Meadow Saffron	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum maritima</i>
Officinal Cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
Purple Fox Glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Moldavian, or Lemon Balm	<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma pulgeioides</i>
Henbane	<i>Hyoscanus niger</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>
Lovage, or Livoce	<i>Ligusticum levisticum</i>
Bugle Weed	<i>Lycopus virginica</i>
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>

Spearmint	<i>Mentha viridis</i>
Horsemint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>
Catnep	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
White officinal Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Palmated Rhubarb	<i>Rheum palmatum</i>
Undulated Rhubarb, (for tarts)	do. <i>undulatum</i>
Turkey Rhubarb	do. <i>rhaponticum</i>
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Scull Cap	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Virginian Speedwell	<i>Veronica virginica</i>
Bene	

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et racines potagères.

Chives	<i>Allium schænoprasum</i>
Garlick	do. <i>sativum</i>
White Onion sets	do. <i>cepa</i>
Red Onion sets	do. var.
Shallots	do. <i>ascalonicum</i>
Potato Onion	do. var.
Top or Tree Onion	do. var.
Tarragon, or Astragon (for infusing into vinegar)	<i>Artemesia dracunculus</i>
Asparagus, (75 cents per hundred)	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Horse Radish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Carolina Sweet Potato	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Sea Kail	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Undulated Rhubarb, (for tarts)	<i>Rheum undulatum</i>
Early Potatoes (fine sorts)	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
English White Kidney do.	do. var.
Lemon Thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines de fleurs annuelles.

Six cents per paper.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

During the Months of April and May, sow Annual Flower Seeds on borders of light, rich earth; the borders having been previously well dug, dig with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover it with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds near a quarter of an inch deep, the larger in proportion to their size; but the pea and bean kinds must be covered one inch deep at least. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, White and Blue Amethyst, Cypress Vine, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them, (soft water is preferable.) Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced rose; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish. They also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burnt before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

Many sorts, such as White and Blue Amethyst, Double Balsams, Asters, Globe Amaranthus, Ice Plant, Marigolds, Chrysanthemums, Eternal Flower, Cockscomb, Ten Week's Stock, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots,

or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July. For which see directions for transplanting, under the head of Biennials and Perennials, page 22.

Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's *Adonis miniata*

Eye

Sweet Alyssum

Alyssum maritimum.

Love Lies Bleeding

Amaranthus caudatus

Straw Coloured do.

do. var. *lutea*

Prince's Feather

do. *hypocondriacus*

Three coloured Amaranthus

do. *tricolor*

China Aster, Early Dwarf *Aster sinensis*

Do. White

do. fl. albo

Do. Anemone flowered

do. anemoniflora

Do. Purple

do. fl. purpureo

Do. Maiden's Blush, or Rose

do. fl. incarnata

Do. Lilac

do. fl. obscuro

Do. Superb Quilled

do. fl. superba

Do. Bonnet

do. var. nova

Do. Red Striped

do. rub. variegato

Do. Purple Striped

do. purp. variegato

Do. Red

do. fl. rubro.

Alkekengi, or Kite Flower *Atropa physaloides*

Animated Oats

Avena sensitiva

Strawberry Spinach

Blitum capitatum

Blue Browallia, or Amethyst *Browallia elata*

White do.

do. fl. albo

Quaking, or Trinket Grass *Brixa maxima*

Scarlet Cacalia

Cacalia coccinea

Starry Marigold

Calendula stellata

*Ballon Vine, or Heart seed *Cardiospermum halicacabum*

Venus' Looking Glass

Campanula speculum

Safflower, or Saffron

Carthamus tinctorus

Sensitive Cassia

Cassia nictitans

Great American Centaurea(a) *Centaurea americana*

Great Blue Bottle

do. *cyanus major.*

Small do. do.

do. do. *minor.*

Purple Sweet Sultan

do. *moschata*

Yellow do. do.

do. *suaveolens*

Blessed Thistle

do. *benedicta*

(a) A beautiful plant, discovered by Nuttall on the prairies near the Rocky Mountain.

Red Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Yellow Coxcomb	do. var. <i>lutea</i>
Great Honeywort	<i>Cerinthe major</i>
Belvidere, or Summer Cy- press	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Ten Week Stockgillyflower	<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>
Virginian do.	do. <i>maritimus</i>
White Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium.</i>
Yellow do.	do. fl. <i>lutea</i>
Tricoloured do.	do. <i>tricolor</i>
Job's Tears	<i>Coix lachryma Jobi</i>
Minor, or Dwarf Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>
*Yellow Morning Glory	do. fl. <i>lutea</i>
*Azure Morning Glory	do. <i>nil</i>
*Purple Morning Glory	do. <i>major</i>
*Superb Striped Morning Glory—(<i>blue on white ground</i>)	do. fl. <i>striata</i>
Venus' Navelwort	<i>Cotyledon malocophyllum</i>
Golden Hawkweed	<i>Crepis barbata</i>
Red do.	do. <i>rubra</i>
*Two Coloured Gourd (<i>beautiful</i>)	<i>Cucurbita bicolor</i>
*Orange Gourd	do. <i>aurantia</i>
*Large Bottle Gourd	do. <i>lagenaria</i>
*Orleans Vine	<i>Cucumis chate</i>
*Snake Melon	do. <i>melo anguinus</i>
*Pomgranate, or Sweet scent- ed Melon	do. <i>odoratissimus</i>
Golden Coreopsis (a)	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
Branching Larkspur	<i>Delphinium consolida</i>
Double Rose do.	do. fl. <i>roseo</i>
Double Dwarf Rocket do.	do. var.
Dwarf Neapolitan do.	do. var.
*Purple Hyacinth Bean	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>
*White Hyacinth Bean	do. var. <i>albo</i>
*Pink Fumitory	<i>Fumaria fungosa</i>
Musk Geranium	<i>Geranium moschatum</i>
Horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium luteum</i>

(a) A new plant, discovered by Nuttall, producing numerous brilliant yellow flowers, with rich purple centre.

Purple Globe Amaranthus (a)	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>
White do. do. (a)	do. fl. albo
Cotton Plant	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Tall Sun Flower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Dwarf do.	do. v. nanus
Bladder Katmia	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
White Candytuft	<i>Iberis amara</i>
Purple do.	do. <i>umbellata</i>
Dbl. Balsamine, (fine mix'd)	<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>
*Scarlet Morning Glory	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>
*Starry Ipomœa	do. <i>lacunosa</i>
*Kite leaved Ipomœa	do. <i>nova</i>
*Cypress Vine (b)	do. <i>quamoclit</i>
*Sweet Peas, Painted Lady	<i>Lathyrus odoratus flore</i>
Topknot	[<i>carneo</i>]
*Yellow Sweet Peas	do. <i>aphaca</i>
*White Sweet Peas	do. var. albo
*Black Sweet Peas	do. fl. obscuro
*Purple Sweet Peas	do. fl. purpureo
*Scarlet Sweet Peas	do. fl. roseo
*Lord Anson's Peas	do. <i>sativus</i>
*Striped Sweet Peas	do. fl. <i>striata</i>
*Tangier crimson Peas	do. <i>tingitanus</i>
*Winged Peas	<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>
Red Lavatera	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>
White Lupins	<i>Lupinus albus</i>
Yellow Lupins	do. <i>luteus</i>
Large Blue do.	do. <i>pilosus</i>
Dutch do. do.	do. <i>hirsutus</i>
Small do. do.	do. <i>varius</i>
Rose do.	do. fl. roseo
Curled Standing Mallow	<i>Malva crispa</i>
Cuckhold's Horn	<i>Martynia diandria</i>
Proboscis Flower	do. <i>proboscidea</i>
Caterpillars	<i>Medicago circinnata</i>
Hedge Hogs	do. <i>intertexta</i>

(a) It is recommended to steep this seed in milk, twelve hours previous to sowing, otherwise, it will remain in the earth four or five weeks, before it vegetates.

(b) The vegetation of this seed is greatly facilitated by scalding, and then steeping it in soft water, twelve hours previous to sowing.

Snails	<i>Medicago scutellata</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum chrys-</i> <i>tallinum</i>
Red do, or Dew Plant	do. <i>glabrum</i>
Sensitive Plant	<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>
Marvel of Peru	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Sweet Scented do.	do. <i>longiflora</i>
Squirting Cucumber	<i>Momordica elaterium</i>
*Balsam Apple	do. <i>balsamina</i>
*Balsam Pear	do. <i>charantia</i>
Forget me Not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Yellow Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana rustica</i>
Scarlet flowering Havana do.	do. <i>tabacum</i>
Devil in a Bush, or Love in a	<i>Nigella damascena</i>
Mist	
Trailing Nolana	<i>Nolana prostrata</i>
Evening Primrose,	<i>Oenothera grandiflora</i>
(very fragrant)	
White Official Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Double Carnation do.	do. fl. pleno
Corn or Rose	do. <i>rhœas</i>
Scarlet Pentapetes	<i>Pentaptes phœnicea</i>
*Scarlet Flowering Bean	<i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>
Red Persicaria	<i>Polygonum orientale</i>
Sweet scented Mignonette	<i>Reseda odorata</i>
White Egg Plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
Starry Scabious	<i>Scabiosa stellata</i>
Tangier, or Poppy Leaved	<i>Scorzonera tingitana</i>
Viper's Grass	
Purple Jacobea	<i>Senecio elegans</i>
White do.	do. fl. albo
Catch Fly	<i>Silene armeria</i>
Feather Grass	<i>Stipa pinnata</i>
African Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Orange Quilled do.	do. fl. teretibus
French do.	do. <i>patula</i>
Ranunculus Marigold	do. - var.
Crimson Trefoil	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Sweet scented Trefoil	do. <i>odorata</i>
*Great Nasturtium	<i>Trapæolum majus</i>
Dwarf do.	do. v. <i>nana</i>

Heart's Ease or Pansey	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Golden Eternal Flower	<i>Xeranthemum lucidum</i>
Purple do. do.	do. <i>anuum</i>
Mexican Ximenisia	<i>Ximenesia enceloides</i>
Red Zinnia	<i>Zinnia multiflora</i>
Yellow do.	do. <i>pauciflora</i>
Purple or Violet coloured do.	do. <i>elegans</i>



BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Graines de fleurs Bisannuelles et vivaces.

Six cents per paper.

Those marked thus (*) are climbing plants.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Perennial and Biennial Flower Seeds may be sown during the months of April and May, on borders, or on three or four feet wide beds of rich earth, covered evenly with fine light mould, and in the same manner as annuals. They may be transplanted during the months of August and September, into different parts of the borders, for the sake of diversifying the garden. *Scoop trowels* will be found very useful in the shifting of flowers, in general. This work should be done in moist or cloudy weather, if possible, and to give them shade and frequent refreshments of water, till newly rooted. Let them be taken up and transplanted with as much earth as possible about the roots, whether into flower pots or elsewhere. Always observe, when potting flowers, to place a small piece of shell or earthenware over the aperture in the bottom of the pots; it assists the water to drain off, which would otherwise saturate and rot the roots.

It is to be observed, that these kinds do not flower the same year they are sown, but all the sorts of them will flower strong, and in good perfection, the year after. The greater part are sufficiently hardy to stand the winter of the middle states. Stock Gillyflowers, Wall Flowers, Poly-

anthus, Scarlet Colutea, Auriculas, Myrtles, Carolina Jessamine, and Dahlias, will require to be transplanted into flower pots, and housed during the winter in a frame or warm cellar, where they can be exposed to the light.

Every one may not know the meaning of Perennial and Biennial plants. The Perennials are those which continue on the same roots many years, producing new flower stems annually ; the Biennials are two years duration, being sown one year, flower and perfect their seeds the next, and soon after die. A continual succession can be kept up by sowing the seeds annually.

Monk's Hood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Rose Campion	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>
Black Antwerp Hollyhock	<i>Althea</i> fl. nigra
Double Yellow do.	do. flava pl.
Double China do.	do. sinensis
Anemone or Wind Flower	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Musk scented Geranium, or Pasque Flower	do. <i>pulsatilla</i>
Ivy Leaved Toad Flax, (beautiful)	<i>Antirrhinum cymbalaria</i>
Scarlet Snap Dragon	do. <i>majus</i>
Double Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Orange Swallow Wort	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Red do. do.	do. <i>incarnata</i>
*Scarlet Trumpet Flower	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Blue Canterbury Bell	<i>Campanula medium</i>
White do. do.	fl. albo
Indian Shot	<i>Canna indica coccinea</i>
Yellow do.	do. <i>lutea</i>
Large Caledonian Silver Leaved Thistle	<i>Carduus eriophorus</i>
Maryland Cassia	<i>Cassia marylandica</i>
Blue Catananche	<i>Catananche cerulea</i>
Bloody Wall Flower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
White Wall Leaved Stock Gillyflower	do. v. glaber albo
Purple Prussian do. do.	do. v. glaber pur- pureo

Stock Gillyflower	<i>Cheiranthus</i> var.
Twickenham do.	do. var.
Scarlet Brompton do. do.	do. <i>incanus</i>
Queen's do. do.	do. var. <i>reginæ</i>
*Sweet scented Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis flamula</i>
*Virginian Virgin's Bower	do. <i>virginiana</i>
*Traveller's Joy	do. <i>italica</i>
Trifoliate Sun Flower	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>
Mixed Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>
Siberian Larkspur	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>
Great Flowering do.	do. <i>grandiflorum</i>
Carnation Pink	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Broad Leaved do.	do. <i>latifolius</i>
Pheasant Eyed do.	do. <i>plumarius</i>
Indian Pink	do. <i>superbus</i>
Chinese Imperial do.	do. <i>chinensis</i>
Clove do.	do. <i>hortensis</i>
Maiden do, or London Pride	do. <i>deltoides</i>
Sweet William	do. <i>barbatus</i>
Purple Fox Glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
White do. do.	do. fl. <i>albo</i>
Great Flowering do. do.	do. <i>grandiflora</i>
Yellow do. do.	do. <i>lutea</i>
• Iron coloured do.	do. <i>ferruginea</i>
Balm of Gilead	<i>Dracocephalum canariense</i>
Pink Dragon's Head	do. <i>virginicum</i>
Globe Thistle	<i>Echinops sphærocephalus</i>
Caper Tree	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
Crown Imperial	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Carolina Jasmine	<i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>
Purple Gentian	<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>
Oak Leaved Gerardia	<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>
*Purple Glycine	<i>Glycine apios</i>
French Honeysuckle	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>
Autumnal Sun Flower	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Perennial Many Flowering	<i>Helianthus altissimus</i>
Sun Flower	
Sweet Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Halbert Leaved Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus militaris</i>
Great Flowering do.	do. <i>palustris</i>
Althea Frutex	do. <i>syriacus</i>

Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
*Everlasting Peas	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
Blue Blazing Star	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Purple Perennial Flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>
Scarlet Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Honesty, or Satin Flower	<i>Lunaria biennis</i>
Perennial Lupin	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
Dwarf Mountain Lychnis	<i>Lychnis alpini</i>
Scarlet do.	do. <i>chalcedonica</i>
Blue Flowered Magnolia, or	<i>Magnolia acuminta</i>
Cucumber Tree	
Glaucous Magnolia	do. <i>glauca</i>
Great Flowering Magnolia	do. <i>grandiflora</i>
Long Leaved Magnolia	do. <i>macrophylla</i>
Umbrella Magnolia	do. <i>tripetala</i>
Long Leaved Magnolia	do. <i>longifolia</i>
Persian Stock Gillyflower	<i>Matthiola odoratissima</i>
Russian do.	do. var.
Blue Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>
Crimson Bergamont	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Oleander	<i>Nereum oleander</i>
Tree Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Blackberry Lily	<i>Pardanthus chinensis</i>
*Flesh Coloured Passion	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
Flower	
Paeony (<i>of sorts</i>)	<i>Paeonia</i>
Geranium (<i>of sorts</i>)	<i>Pelargonium</i>
Sage Leaved Phlomis	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium ceruleum</i>
White Ivy Leaf	<i>Prenanthus alba</i>
Auricula	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Polyanthus	do. <i>polyanthus</i>
Cowslip	do. <i>veris</i>
English or Poetic Primrose	do. <i>vulgaris</i>
Upright Mignonette	<i>Reseda alba</i>
Yellow Rudbeckia	<i>Rudbeckia lasciniata</i>
Fulgent Rudbeckia	do. <i>fulgida</i>
Purple Rudbeckia	do. <i>purpurea</i>
Purple Topped Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>

Mourning Bride, or Sweet *Scabiosa atropurpurea*

Scabious

Jerusalem Cherry

Solanum pseudo capsicum

White Sophora

Sophora alba

Blue do. (*beautiful*)

do. *cerulea*

Scotch Broom

Spartium scoparium

Scarlet Colutea

Sutherlandia frutescens

Snowberry

Symphora racemosa

Asiatic Globe Flower

Trollius asiaticus

Tulip

Tulipa gesneriana

Whins, or Furze

Ulex europæus

Garden Valerian

Valeriana rubra

*Climbing Cobæ

Cobæ scandans

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN TREE, SHRUB, AND PLANT SEEDS.

Graines d'arbres, d'arbrisseaux, d'arbustes et de plantes indigènes des Etats Unis d'Amérique, convenables à envoyer en Europe.

(SUITABLE FOR SENDING TO EUROPE.)

Twenty-five cents per paper.

☞ Orders for which should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.

☞ Il seroit à propos que les commandes fussent faites dans les mois de Novembre, Décembre, ou de Janvier au plus tard.

Scarlet Maple

Acer rubrum

Sugar do.

do. *saccharinum*

Mountain do. &c.

do. *montanum*

Yellow Flowering Horse

Æsculus flava

Chestnut

Dwarf White do. &c.

do. *macrostachya*

Serrated Leaved Alder

Alnus serrulata

Indigo Shrub

Amorpha fruticosa

Panicled Andromeda

Andromeda paniculata

Maryland do. &c.	<i>Andromeda mariana</i>
Pipe Vine	<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>
Red flowering Azalea, &c.	<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>
Canadian Barberry	<i>Berberis canadensis</i>
Black Birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Poplar Leaved do.	do. <i>populifolia</i>
Yellow Leaved Birch, &c.	<i>Betula excelsa</i>
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum halicabum</i>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus americana</i>
American Chestnut	<i>Castanea americana</i>
Chinquapin	do. <i>pumila</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa syringæfolia</i>
Climbing Staff Tree	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Swamp Buttonwood	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Virgin's Bower, &c.	<i>Clematis virginica</i>
Alder Leaved Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Great Flowering Dogwood, &c.	<i>Cornus florida</i>
American Hazlenut	<i>Corylus americana</i>
Scarlet Hawthorn, &c.	<i>Cratægus coccinea</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus disticha</i>
White Cedar	do. <i>thyoides</i>
Persimmon Plum	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
White Ash, &c.	<i>Fraxinus acuminata</i>
Three Thorned Acacia, &c.	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Snowdrop Tree	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
Witch Hazel	<i>Hammamelis virginica</i>
Althea frutex of varieties	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Kalmia Leaved St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>
American Holly, &c.	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Round Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Long do. do.	do. <i>cinerea</i>
Mockernut Hickory	do. <i>tomentosa</i>
Bitternut do.	do. <i>amara</i>
Shelbark do.	do. <i>alba</i>
Pignut do. &c.	do. <i>porcina</i>
Virginian Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>

Broad Leaved Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Sassafras Bay, &c.	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Maple Leaved Sweet Gum, or Bilstead	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Umbrella Magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Glaucous Magnolia	do. <i>glauca</i>
Blue flowering do.	do. <i>acuminata</i>
Great flowering do. &c.	do. <i>grandiflora</i>
Candleberry Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Tupelo, or Sour Gum, &c.	<i>Nyssa villosa</i>
Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginica</i>
Cranberry	<i>Oxycoccus macrocarpus</i>
Weymouth Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pitch do.	do. <i>rigida</i>
Balsam Fir	do. <i>balsamea</i>
White Spruce	do. <i>alba</i>
Black do.	do. <i>nigra</i>
Hemlock do.	do. <i>canadensis</i>
Larch, &c.	do. <i>pendula</i>
Western Plane	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Winterberry Alder	<i>Prinos verticillatos</i>
American Bird Cherry, &c.	<i>Prunus virginica</i>
Trefoil Tree	<i>Ptelia trifoliata</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Red do.	do. <i>rubra</i>
Black do.	da. <i>tinctoria</i>
Lowland do.	do. <i>palustris</i>
Banisters do.	do. <i>banisteri</i>
Scarlet do.	do. <i>coccinea</i>
Chestnut do.	do. <i>pinus</i>
Two Coloured do. &c. &c.	do. <i>discolor</i>
Smooth Sumach, &c.	<i>Rhus glabrum</i>
Yellow Ship Locust	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
Pennsylvanian Rose	<i>Rosa parviflora</i>
Sweet Briar do. &c.	do. <i>suaveolens</i>
Round Leaved Smilax	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
American Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>
Red flowering Spirœa	<i>Spirœa tomentosa</i>
White do. do. &c.	do. <i>salicifolia</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoria racemosa</i>

Indian Current	<i>Symphoria glomerata</i>
American Arbor Vitæ	<i>Thuya occidentalis</i>
Whortleberry or Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>
Plum Leaved Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Cranberry do.	do. <i>oxycoccus</i>

AMERICAN HERBACEOUS SEEDS.

Graines de plantes herbacées, Americaines.

Twenty-five cents per paper.

Broad Leaved Amsonia,	<i>Amsonia latifolia</i>
Small Flowering Apocynum	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Orange Swallowwort	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
White do.	do. <i>syriaca</i>
Red do. &c.	do. <i>incarnata</i>
Maryland Cassia	<i>Cassia marylandica</i>
Sensitive do.	do. <i>nictitans</i>
Purple Convolvulus, &c.	<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i>
Trifoliate Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>
Virginian Dragon's Head	<i>Dracocephalum virginicum</i>
Perfoliate Eupatorium, &c.	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Soapwort Gentian	<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>
Oak Leaved Gerardia, &c.	<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>
Hairy Leaved Hedysarum, &c.	<i>Hedysarum capitatum</i>
Rose Flowering Hibiscus, &c.	<i>Hibiscus palustris</i>
Large Flowering St. John's Wort, &c.	<i>Hypericum ascyroides</i>
Scarlet Ipomœa, &c.	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>
Blue Flowering Liatris, &c.	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Purple Flowering Monarda, &c.	<i>Monarda oblongata</i>
Yellow Flowering Podalyria, &c.	<i>Podalyria tinctoria</i>
Tallest Solidago	<i>Solidago altissima</i>
Moth Blattaria, &c.	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Autumnal Vernonia	<i>Vernonia præalta</i>
Indian Corn, (<i>in the ear,</i> <i>(many varieties.)</i>)	<i>Zea mays</i>

AGRICULTURAL OR FARMING SEEDS.

Graines de plantes céréales, et fourragères à l'usage des
Agriculteurs.

Prices variable.

COMMON NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

Herds, or Red Top, or Bur- den Grass	<i>Agrostis stricta</i>
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tall Meadow Oats Grass	<i>Avena elatior</i>
Potato Oats	do. var.
Mangel Wurzel (<i>for treat- ment, see appendix</i>)	<i>Beta cicla</i>
Large Scotch Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>
English Rape or Cole Seed	do. <i>napus</i>
Ruta Baga or Swedish Tur- nip (<i>directions for cul- ture, see appendix</i>)	do. <i>rapa</i>
Large White Norfolk Tur- nip	do. var.
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip	do. var.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Wild Succory or Wild En- dive	<i>Cichorium intibus</i>
Sweet Potato Slips	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Orchard Grass (<i>for an ac- count of this grass, see appendix</i>)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsachus fullonum</i>
Lentiles	<i>Errum lens</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Saintfoin	<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>
Broom Corn	<i>Holcus sacharratus</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
English Rye Grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Trefoil or Yellow Clover	<i>Medicago lupulena</i>
Lucerne or French Clover (<i>for an account of this clover, see appendix</i>)	do. <i>sativa</i>
Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>

Havana Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Millet (<i>for treatment, see appendix</i>)	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Field Burnet (<i>for sheep</i>)	<i>Peterium sanguisorba</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Field Peas, <i>white and green</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Blæ Grass	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>
Weld or Dyer's Weed	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Yellow Locust (<i>directions for cultivating Locust, see appendix</i>)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Dyer's Madder	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>
Spring Rye	<i>Secale cereale vernal</i>
Winter Rye	do. do. var. rhybernum
White or English Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba</i>
Brown Mustard	do. <i>nigra</i>
English Kidney Potatoes	<i>Solanum tuberosa</i> , var.
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Dutch Clover	do. <i>repens</i>
White American Clover	do. var.
Spring Wheat	<i>Triticum æstivum</i>
Spring Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Winter Vetches	do. var.
Indian Corn <i>of sorts</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>

FRUIT SEEDS.

Semences d' arbres fruitiers.

Twenty-five cents per paper.

Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Cherries	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Apricot	do. <i>armeniaca</i>
Plums	do. <i>domestica</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Pears	do. <i>communis</i>
Quince	do. <i>cydonia</i>
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes, uva crispa</i>
Currants	do. <i>rubrum</i>
Raspberries	<i>Rubus idæus</i>

BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les oiseaux.

By the Quart or Bushel.—Prices variable.

Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Rough, or unhulled Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Maw	<i>Papaver somniferum nigse-</i> <i>mine</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
Yellow	

**WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT OF
GARDEN SEEDS.**

Prix courant en gros, des graines de plantes potagères,
pour les détailliers.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO RETAIL THEM.

The following are our general lowest prices; it sometimes occurs, that on account of unfavourable seasons, some sorts are higher than those now quoted, but we always, if possible, keep within the limits of our present quotation. It is expected that not *less* than a *quarter of a pound* will be ordered of those rated by the pound, not less than a *half peck* of those rated by the bushel, and not less than *one ounce* of those rated by the ounce; if less than these quantities are ordered, they will have to be at the retail price.

Artichoke, <i>per lb.</i>	\$4 00
Anise, (<i>for sowing</i>)	1 00
Asparagus,	1 00
Beans, English Broad Windsor, <i>per bushel</i> ,	6 00
Do. Early Mazagan,	6 00
Do. Green Nonpareil,	6 00
Do. Long Pod,	6 00
Do. Heligoland,	6 00
Do. Horse,	5 00
Do. Early Yellow Cranberry Dwarf,	6 00
Do. Early Dwarf Cluster, Thorburn's Favourite,	6 00
Do. Early Mohawk,	6 00
Do. Early Yellow six week, and all the other varieties,	5 00

Beans, Pole Cranberry, <i>two varieties</i> ,	\$6 00
Do. Dutch Case Knife Pole,	6 00
Do. Large Lima,	8 00
Do. Sieva,	8 00
Do. Scarlet Runners,	10 00
Do. Dutch Runners,	10 00
Do. Asparagus or Yard Long,	10 00
Beet, Early Blood Turnip Rooted, <i>per lb.</i>	1 50
Do. Early White Scarcity,	1 50
Do. Blood Red,	1 50
Do. all other sorts,	2 00
Borecole,	2 00
Brussels Sprouts,	2 50
Brocoli, Early White,	4 00
Do. Early Purple,	4 00
Do. Large Cape,	5 00
Colewort, or Collards,	2 00
Cardoon,	4 00
Cabbage, Early Ammerson,	3 00
Do. Early Dutch, or Amsterdam,	2 50
Do. Early Salisbury Dwarf,	3 00
Do. Early York,	2 50
Do. Early Emperor,	4 00
Do. Early Wellington,	4 00
Do. Early Penton,	3 00
Do. Large Green Glazed,	2 50
Do. Russian,	2 50
Do. Yellow Savoy,	2 50
Do. Red Dutch,	2 50
Do. All other sorts,	2 00
Cauliflower,	8 00
Carrot, Altringham,	2 00
Do. All other sorts,	1 50
Carraway, (<i>for sowing</i>)	1 00
Coriander, (<i>for sowing</i>)	1 00
Celery,	2 00
Chervil,	2 00
Chives, or Cives,	2 00
Corn Salad, or Fetticus,	2 00
Curled Cress,	1 00
Garden Cress,	2 00

Water Cress, <i>per lb.</i>	\$2 00
Cucumber, Common,	1 50
Do. Early Frame,	2 00
Do. Long Prickly,	2 00
Do. Short Prickly,	2 00
Do. Turkey,	5 00
Do. Green Cluster,	5 00
Do. White Spined,	5 00
Do. Girkin,	4 00
Endive, or Chicorée,	2 50
Garden Burnet,	1 00
Garlic Sets,	1 00
Indian Corn, <i>choice sorts, per dozen ears,</i>	37
Sea Kail, <i>per lb.</i>	4 00
Scotch Curley Kail,	2 00
Purple Curled Kail,	2 00
Leek,	2 00
Lettuce, Magnum Bonum Coss, <i>per lb.</i>	4 00
Do. Bath Coss,	5 00
Do. Ice Coss,	3 00
Do. White Coss,	3 00
Do. Green Coss,	3 00
Do. Madeira,	3 00
Do. Tennisball,	2 50
Do. Brown Dutch,	2 50
Do. Drumhead,	2 50
Do. All other sorts,	2 00
Mangel Wurzel,	1 50
Melon, Green Citron,	3 00
Do. Pine Apple,	3 00
Do. Persian,	3 00
Do. Nutmeg,	2 00
Do. Large Canteleupe,	2 00
Do. Pomgranate,	5 00
Do. Carolina Water,	1 50
Do. Long Island	1 00
Mustard, English White,	0 37
Do. Brown,	0 25
Nasturtium,	2 00
Onion, Large Red,	1 00
Do. All other sorts,	2 00

Do. Sets, White, <i>for planting, per bushel,</i>	\$4 00
Do. do. Red, do. do.	2 00
Do. Top or Tree, do. do.	5 00
Okra, <i>per lb.</i>	1 00
Parsnip,	1 50
Parsley, Curled,	1 00
Do. Large rooted Hamburg,	2 00
Peas, Early Washington, <i>per bushel,</i>	8 00
Do. Early Double Blossomed Frame,	8 00
Do. Early Frame,	5 00
Do. Dwarf Blue Imperial,	6 00
Do. Dwarf Prolific,	6 00
Do. Dwarf Spanish,	8 00
Do. Large Gray Rounceval,	5 00
Do. Seckle,	8 00
Do. Dwarf Sugar, <i>eat pods,</i>	8 00
Do. Tall Sugar, <i>eat pods,</i>	8 00
Do. Matchless,	10 00
Do. Knight's Tall Marrows,	10 00
Do. White Albany	2 00
Do. Green do.	2 00
Do. All other sorts,	4 00
Pepper, <i>clean seed, per lb.</i>	4 00
Pumpkin, Large Cheese, <i>per quart,</i>	0 37
Do. Connecticut Field,	0 31
Do. Mammoth, <i>per lb.</i>	4 00
Purslane Garden,	2 00
Rhubarb,	4 00
Radish,	1 00
Spinach,	1 00
Squash, Early Bush Summer,	1 00
Do. Crook Neck or Bell,	1 50
Do. Commodore Porter's,	4 00
Do. Vegetable Marrow,	4 00
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster,	2 00
Scorzonera,	3 00
Skirret,	4 00
Sorrel,	2 00
Turnip,	\$0 75 to 1 00
Tomato, or Love Apple,	4 00
Purple Egg Plant, <i>per ounce,</i>	0 50

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme, <i>per ounce</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 0 50
Sweet Marjorum,	.	.	.	.	.	0 50
Summer Savory,	.	.	.	.	.	0 37
Sage,	.	.	.	.	.	0 25
All other Sweet and Pot Herbs, <i>per ounce</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	0 50
Medicinal Herb Seeds, <i>per dozen papers</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	0 50
Flower Seeds, <i>put up in small papers, distinctly named, per 100 papers</i>,	.	.	.	.	.	4 00

AN ESTIMATE OF SEEDS.

Calculated to crop a Garden of one acre.

KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

1 Quart Beans, English Windsor	.	.	.	.	\$ 0 38
1 do. do. Early Mohawk Dwarf	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. do. Early China Dwarf	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. do. Thorburn's favourite Dwarf	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. do. Yellow Cranberry do.	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. do. Lima Pole	.	.	.	.	37
1 Pint do. Scarlet Flowering Runners	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. do. Pole Cranberry do.	.	.	.	.	12
4 ounces Beet, Blood Red	.	.	.	.	38
2 do. do. Early Turnip rooted	.	.	.	.	18
1 do. Brocoli, Purple Cape	.	.	.	.	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. Cauliflower	.	.	.	.	50
4 do. Cabbage, Early York,	.	.	.	.	75
2 do. do. Early Salisbury,	.	.	.	.	75
4 do. do. Early Sugarloaf	.	.	.	.	63
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. Red Dutch, <i>for pickling</i>	.	.	.	.	18
8 do. do. Large Drumhead	.	.	.	.	50
2 do. do. Large Late Green Glazed	.	.	.	.	50
2 do. do. Cape Savoy	.	.	.	.	50
1 do. do. Late Sugarloaf	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. Celery, White Solid	.	.	.	.	25
1 do. do. Red Solid	.	.	.	.	25
4 do. Cress, Curled	.	.	.	.	31

Carried over, \$ 8 55

	Brought forward,	\$8 55
2 ounces Cress, Garden		38
1 do. Cucumber, Early		12
1 do. do. Long Green		25
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. White Turkey		13
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. Cluster		12
4 do. Carrot, Orange		38
1 do. do. Early Horn		12
2 do. do. Altringham		38
1 do. Endive, Green Curled		25
1 do. Kail, Scotch		13
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. Sea		25
1 do. Leek		25
1 do. Lettuce, Early Silesia		25
1 do. do. Cabbage Head		25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. Madeira		25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. Ice Coss		25
1 do. do. Brown Dutch		25
4 do. Mustard, White (<i>for salad</i>)		12
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. Melon, Green Citron		25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. Pine Apple		52
2 do. do. Carolina Water,		25
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. Purple Egg Plant,		13
2 do. Nasturtium		50
4 do. Onion, Large Red		38
2 do. do. Madeira		37
4 do. do. White Portugal		50
2 do. Parsley, Curled		25
2 do. Parsnip		25
$\frac{1}{4}$ do. Squash Pepper,		12
1 quart Peas, Early Washington		50
1 do. do. Early Double Blossomed Frame		50
2 do. do. Early Charlton		50
1 do. do. Early Golden Hotspur		25
1 do. do. Dwarf Prolific		25
2 do. do. Dwarf Marrowfat		50
2 do. do. Dwarf Imperial		50
1 pint do. Dwarf Crooked Sugar		25
1 do. do. Knight's Tall Marrows		25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. New Matchless,		13

Carried over,

19 56

				Brought over, \$	19	56
2 ounces	Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster	.	.			50
4 do.	Radish, Short top Scarlet	.	.			38
4 do.	do. Salmon	.	.			37
2 do.	do. Cherry Turnip	.	.			18
2 do.	do. White Turnip	.	.			19
2 do.	do. Long White Naples	.	.			19
1 do.	do. Purple Turnip	.	.			12
1 do.	do. Black Spanish	.	.			13
$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	Tomato	.	.			13
4 do.	Turnip, Early Dutch	.	.			25
2 do.	do. Swan's Egg	}	.	.		38
2 do.	do. Long Tankard		.	.		
2 do.	do. Red Round		.	.		
2 do.	do. Yellow Malta	}	.	.		38
4 do.	do. Ruta Baga		.	.		
2 do.	Spinach, Round	.	.	.		18
2 do.	do. Prickly	.	.	.		19

POT HERBS, &c.

Garlick	}					
Sage						
Sweet Marjorum		.	.	.	.	62
Summer Savoury		.	.	.	.
Thyme						

FLOWERS.

Bloody Wall Flower	}					
Centaurea americana						
Double Balsamine						
Globe Amaranthus						
Golden Xeranthemum, or Eternal Flower						
Golden Coreopsis						
Ice Plant						
Mixed China Asters						
Mixt Lupins						1 00
Ranunculus Marigold						
Sweet Sultan						
Sweet Mignonette						
Stock Gillyflower						
Scarlet Cacalia						
Sweet Alyssum						
Tricolor Amaranthus						

 Total, \$ 25 00

ASSORTIMENT de graines potagères et d'agrément, propres à ensemer un Jardin d'un acre de terre d'étendue.

PLANTES POTAGERES.

1½	livre haricots Anglais de Windsor	\$0 38
1½	do. do. nains hâtifs Mohawk	25
1½	do. do. nains de la Chine	25
1½	do. do. nains favoris de Thorburn	25
1½	livre haricots Cranberry jaune, ou nain jaune du Canada	25
1½	do. do. Lima à rames	37
12	onces do. d'Espagne, ou à fleurs écarlates	25
12	do. Cranberry à rames, ou Prague, ou pois rouge	12
4	do. Graines de Betterave, grosse rouge	38
2	do. navet hâtif de Meaux	18
1	do. Brocoli du Cap, violet	50
½	do. Chou-fleur	50
4	do. Chou hâtif d'York	75
2	do. do. Salisbury	75
4	do. do. hâtif en pain de sucre	63
½	do. do. pommé rouge, ou petit noirâtre d'Utrecht, propre à confire au Vinaigre	18
3	do. do. gros cabus	50
2	do. do. tardif de Naples	50
2	do. do. tardif vert du Cap	50
1	do. do. tardif en pain de sucre	25
½	do. Kail, ou Chou frangé, ou frisé d'Ecosse	13
½	do. Kail (sea,) ou variété	25
4	do. Chou Ruta Baga, ou navet de Suède	25
1	do. Céleri plein, blanc	25
1	do. do. plein, rouge	25
4	do. Cresson frisé	31
2	do. do. ordinaire	38
1	do. Concombre hâtif de Hollande	12
1	do. do. vert long	25
¼	do. do. blanc de Turquie	13
¼	do. do. de Russie à bouquet	12

Report, \$ 10 18

d' autre part, \$10 18

4 onces	Carotte orange	38
2 do.	do. courte de Hollande	12
2 do.	do. d'Altringham	38
1 do.	Chicorée verte frisée	25
1 do.	Poireau, ou porreau	25
1 do.	Laitue hâtive Batavia blonde, ou Silésie	25
1 do.	do. pommée de Versailles	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. de Madère	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. Romaine	25
1 do.	Laitue Chou, ou Batavia, brune	25
4 do.	Moutarde, blanche, pour salade	12
$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	Mélongene violette	12
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Melon sucrin de Tours	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. Ananas	25
2 do.	dean de la Carolina	25
2 do.	Capucine	50
4 do.	Oignon gros rouge	38
4 do.	do. de Madère	37
4 do.	do. blanc de Portugal	50
2 do.	Persil frisé	25
2 do.	Panais	25
$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	Piment tomate	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ livre	Pois hâtif Washington	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. à fleur double, de Chassis	50
3 do.	do. hâtif Charlton	50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. hâtif Golden Hotspur	25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. do. nain productif	25
3 do.	do. do. nain à la moëlle	50
3 do.	do. do. nain impérial	50
12 onces	do. nain gros grain sucré	25
12 do.	do. tardif de Knight ou ridé, à grandes rames	25
6 do.	do. nouveau sans pareil	12
2 do.	Salsifis, ou Cercifis	50
4 do.	Rave de Corail	38
4 do.	do. Saumonée	37
4 do.	Radis, petit rose	38
2 do.	do. blanc	18
1 do.	do. petit violet	12
1 do.	do. petit gris	13

Report, \$ 22 25

de ci-contre, \$ 22 25

4 onces	Navet hâtif de Hollande	25
2 do.	do. oeuf de Cigne	37
2 do.	do. de Clair-fontaine	
2 do.	do. rose du Palatinat	
2 do.	do. jaune de Malte	38
4 do.	Epinard à graine lisse	
2 do.	do. à graine épineuse	19
1 do.	Ail	12
$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	Tomate, ou pomme d'amour	25

PLANTES AROMATIQUES.

Marjolaine	}	50
Sariette d'été		
Sauge		
Thym		

PLANTES D'AGREMENT.

Astère de la Chine, ou Reines marguerites (<i>mélange de</i>)	}	1 00
Alysse odorant, ou Corbeille d'or		
Amaranthe tricolore		
Amaranthe à fleurs, en queue		
Balsamine double		
Centaurea americana		
Coreopsis tinctoria		
Cacalie écarlate		
Eternelle, ou Xeranthème dorée		
Ficoïde, ou Glaciale		
Giroflée des Jardins, double		
Giroflée à bâton d'or		
Lupins (<i>Mélange de</i>)		
Réséda odorant		
Souci de la Reine, ou de Trianon		
Sultane odorante		

Entier, \$ 25 00

CATALOGUE

OF

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

WHICH WE IMPORT ANNUALLY FROM HOLLAND, DIRECT.

Catalogue des plantes Bulbeuses, ou oignons à fleurs que nous importons directement chaque année de Hollande.

The following have been selected with great care from the finest collections in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, or delicacy of tint; are sold under the same names by which they are imported, and the prices of many of them are less than the prices in Holland.

‡ denotes *extra fine sorts*.

† do. *the earliest sorts*.

* do. *those that are tender*.

DOUBLE HYACINTHS.—Jacinthes Doubles.

FINE RED AND CRIMSON DOUBLE HYACINTHS—Beau rouge.

	EACH.		EACH.
‡ Amelia Galotti,	\$ 0 25	‡‡ Madame Zoutman,	\$ 0 50
‡ Augustus Rex,	0 75	‡ Marquis de la Coste,	1 00
‡ Agrément rouge,	0 50	‡ Perruque ronde,	0 50
‡ Boerhave,	0 37	‡ Pileus cardinalis,	0 25
‡ Beauté brillante,	1 00	‡ Rouge charmante,	0 37
‡ Bouquet tendre,	1 00	‡ Rex Rubrorum,	0 50
‡ Dèlice du printemps,	0 50	‡ Rouge bordé de vert, <i>red</i>	
‡‡ Diadème de flore,	0 25	<i>and green,</i>	0 50
‡ Duchesse de Parme,	1 00	‡ Rubis brillant,	1 00
‡ Dèlice de flore	0 50	‡ Soleil royal,	0 50
La Beauté supreme,	0 50	‡ Surpasse goudmyn,	0 50
‡ Lord Castlereagh	0 62	‡ Soleil brillant,	0 25
‡ L'Opulence, <i>singulière</i>	0 75	‡ Velours rouge,	2 00
‡ La Fidèle,	0 37½	‡ Vicomtesse d'Herreria,	1 00
‡ Louis XVI.	5 00		

ROSY COLOURED OR PINK DOUBLE HYACINTHS.—Couleur de Rose, ou de Chair.

	EACH.		EACH.
†Agatha Catharina,	\$ 0 50	†Mount of Olives,	\$ 0 50
†Betty,	1 25	†Marquis de Bonacq,	0 37
††Catherine Victorieuse,	1 50	†Perruque Quarrée	0 50
†Charlotte de Montmo-		†Piramide des Roses,	2 00
rency,	0 25	†Phœnix,	0 37
†Gloriosa superba,	0 75	Rose Mignone,	0 37
†Groot Voorst, <i>Grand Duc</i>		†Rose Surpassant,	0 25
<i>de Russie,</i>	0 50	Rose Virginale,	0 50
†L'Honneur d' Amsterdam,	0 50	Rose Sceptre,	0 50
†La Délicatesse,	0 50		

PURPLE AND DARK BLUE DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Bleu Noirâtre ou Bleu-foncé.

†Bonaparte,	1 00	††L'Amitié,	0 37
Bailli d'Amstelland,	0 25	†La Majesteuse,	0 75
Bishop of London,	0 25	La Rosse,	0 37
†Commandant,	0 50	†Martinet,	0 50
†Count Van Beuren,	0 25	†Mon Bijou,	0 50
†Comte d'Artois	0 50	†Maréchal de Soubise	0 50
††Cæruleus imperialis,	0 37	†Mirabeau,	0 75
†Datames,	0 50	†Pourpre de Tyr,	0 37
Fontainebleau,	0 37	†Pompeus Magnus,	0 50
†Globe Céleste,	1 00	†Roi des bleus,	1 00
Grande Victorieuse,	0 25	†Superbe en noir,	0 50
†Jupiter,	0 75	†Velours noir, <i>black, with</i>	
King's Spear,	0 37	<i>green tips,</i>	0 50
†La bien aimée,	0 25	††Velours pourpre,	0 50

PORCELAIN AND PALE BLUE DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Porcelaine et bleu-pâle.

††Amiral de Ruyter,	0 37	†Hélicon,	1 50
†Belle Agathe,	0 37	†Incomparable Azur,	0 25
†Beauté charmante,	0 37	†L'Abbé de Veiracq,	0 75
†Capitaine Général,	0 62	†La Gentillesse,	0 50
†Comte St. Priest,	1 00	†L'Admiration,	0 50
Diodemus,	0 37	†Monsieur,	1 00
†Endragt,	0 75	†Nouvelliste,	0 50
†Envoyé,	1 00	†Pasquin,	0 50
†Globe Terrestre,	0 37	†Prince Henri de Prusse,	0 50
Grande Merveilleuse,	0 25	††Passetout,	0 25
†Grand Sultan,	0 25	†Passe non plus ultra,	1 00
†Habit Brillant,	0 50	Robinson,	0 25

PURE WHITES, DOUBLE HYACINTHS.—Pures Blanches.

	EACH.		EACH.
Andromède,	\$ 0 31	†Grand Monarque de	
†Aster Albo,	0 50	Prusse,	\$ 0 50
Comtesse de Rechtre,	0 37	†Grande Blanche Royale,	0 50
†Duchesse de Berri,	0 50	†GENERAL LA FAYETTE,	1 00
†Duchesse de Bedford,	0 25	†Suprema Alba,	1 00
†Gloria Florum,	0 25	†Sultan Achmet,	0 50
†Grand Monarque de		†Vénus,	2 00
France,	0 50		

WHITE WITH YELLOW EYE, DOUBLE HYACINTHS.— Blanche et Jaune au milieu.

Don Gratuit,	0 37	La Grande Magnificence,	0 25
†David's Sceptre,	0 62	†La Déesse,	3 00
Flavo Superbe,	0 37	Nannette,	0 37
†Général Bentinck,	2 00	†Perle Brillante,	0 50
Guilde Vrijheid,	0 37	†Solomon's Throne,	0 50
†Héroïne,	0 62	Yellow Eye,	0 25

WHITE, WITH RED AND PINK EYES, DOUBLE HYACINTHS. Blanches mêlées de Rouge, ou Couleur de Feu.

††Admiral Zoutman,	0 37	†Juno,	0 50
†Anna Maria,	1 00	†King Solomon,	0 50
Belle Blanche incarnat,	0 25	†LA BELLE NOAILLES,	0 37
†Belle forme,	0 37	††Madame de St. Simon,	0 50
†Congress von America,	1 00	†Montgolfier,	0 50
††Duc de Berri,	0 37	†Mount Ætna,	0 50
†Furius Camillus,	1 00	†Og, King of Bashan,	0 37
†Flora,	1 50	Ornement d'Haarlem,	0 25
†Général Washington,	1 00	†Prince Guillaume Frédé-	
†George IV.,	1 00	ric,	1 00
†Gloria Florum Suprema,	1 00	†Prince of Waterloo,	5 00

WHITE WITH VIOLET AND PURPLE EYES, DOUBLE HYACINTHS.—Blanches mêlées de Violet, ou Pourpre.

††Bijou des Amateurs,	0 50	††Flavius Josephus,	0 50
†Candidus Violaccus,	0 37	†La Chérie, <i>singulière</i> , (the	
†Coeur noir,	0 50	eye fine celestial blue,)	0 50
Constantia Elizabeth,	0 25	†L'Amusante,	0 50
David's Harp,	0 25	†Pius VII.,	0 37
†Dr. Franklin,	0 50	†Spheri Mundi,	1 00
†Erfprins Von Nassau de		†States General,	0 50
Weilburg,	1 00	†Violette Superbe,	0 50

YELLOW, AND YELLOW WITH PURPLE, RED, AND ROSY COLOURED EYES, DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Pure Jaune, ou Jaune mêlé de Pourpre, Rouge, ou Couleur de Rose.

	EACH.		EACH.
Chrysolora,	\$ 0 50	†Jaune Inconstant,	\$ 0 50
†Duc de Berri d'or,	1 00	†L'or d'Espagne,	1 00
†Grand Alexandre, <i>ex. fine</i> ,	2 50	††L'or Végétale,	0 37
††Gold of Ophir,	0 37	Louis d'or, <i>fine</i> ,	0 50

SINGLE HYACINTHS.—Jacinthes Simples.

RED AND ROSY COLOURED.

Rouges et Couleur de Rose.

†Acteur,	0 25	†Princesse d'Esterhazy,	
†Belle Hollandaise,	0 25	crimson,	1 00
†Diadème de Flore,	0 25	†Raphaël,	0 75
†L'Eclair, <i>deep crimson</i> ,	1 50	†Regina Rubrorum,	0 62
†La Beauté inexprimable,	2 00	†Theodora Wilhelmina,	0 37
†Paix d'Amiens, <i>crimson</i> ,	1 00		

PURPLE AND PORCELAIN BLUE, SINGLE HYACINTHS.

Pourpre et Bleu porcelaine.

†Appius, <i>black</i>	0 50	†Lucina,	0 25
†Bishop of Munster,	0 25	†Orondates,	0 25
†Bonaparte,	0 50	†Parfait Bouquet,	0 37
†Emicus, <i>black</i> ,	0 50	†Perle de France,	0 31
†Gellert, <i>black</i> ,	2 50	†Prince Blucher,	1 50
†Habit Noir,	0 75	†Pronjuweel,	0 37
†L'ami de cœur, <i>black</i> ,	0 50	†Van Eeden's Kroon,	0 75
		†Vulcain, <i>black</i> ,	1 00

WHITE, SINGLE HYACINTHS.—Blanches.

†Belle Galatée,	0 25	†Piramide Superbe,	0 25
†Grande Blanche Impériale,	0 25	††Premier noble,	0 25
†Madame Talleyrand,	0 62	†Prince de Galitzin,	0 50
†Monarque du Monde,	0 50	†Roi de Basan,	0 62
		†Vainqueur,	1 00

YELLOW, SINGLE HYACINTHS.—Jaunes.

†Adonia,	0 25	†Point du Jour,	0 75
†Couleur de Jonquille,	0 37	†Sulpherina,	0 37
†Ducat d'or, <i>semidouble</i> ,	0 75	†Toison d'or,	0 25
†Isabelle,	0 50	†Vorst van Dessau,	0 37

HYACINTHS—*Different varieties.*—Jacinthes de différentes variétés.

Blue Grape Hyacinths,	\$ 0 12	†Large Feathered do.	\$ 0 25
Purple do. do.	0 12	Large Nutmeg do. or Musk	
White do. do.	0 12	scented,	0 25

HYACINTHS—*By assortments.*—Jacinthes par assortiment.

An assortment of the most superb Double Hyacinths, in 25 varieties, one of each with their names,	12 00
An assortment of fine Double Hyacinths, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	9 00
Best Double Blue, Red and White Hyacinths, mixed sorts, but colours distinct, <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 50
An assortment of the very finest Single Hyacinths, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	9 00
An assortment of fine Single Hyacinths, in 12 varieties, one of each, by name,	3 00
Best Single Blue, Red and White Hyacinths, mixed sorts, but colours distinct, <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 00

EARLY TULIPS.—Tulipes hâtives.

These are of every shade, and commence blooming about two weeks before any of the others.

Aspasia,	0 25	Duc Van Thol,	0 25
†Bizar blyhof,	0 25	†Duc de Holstein,	0 25
Bizar plaisante, <i>producing often several flowers on one stalk</i> ,	0 37	Lac Bon Flos,	0 25
†Cerise rectifié	0 50	†Le Brillant,	0 37
†Claremond,	0 25	Pottebaker,	0 25
†Cramoisi de Baden, rectifié,	0 50	†Standard Royal,	0 25
		Wapen Van Leyden,	0 25
		†White Swan,	0 25

FINE BIZARRE TULIPS—Tulipes Bizarres.

These are violet, purple, brown, red and pink stripes on yellow grounds.

African,	0 50	†Gloria Mundi,	1 00
†Aurora,	0 50	†Grand Monarque,	1 00
†Beauté parfaite,	0 50	†Le Deuil,	0 50
†Baron de Reischach,	0 25	†Madagascar,	0 50
Briggette,	0 25	†Pain d'épices,	0 25
†Duke of Richmond,	0 25	†Roi des Tulipes,	2 50
†Dorée,	1 25	†Viceroy von Ireland,*	1 00
†Général Daun,	0 25	†Yellow Crown,	0 37

**This Tulip sold, in Holland, during the Tulip mania, for ten thousand dollars.*

BIBLOEM TULIPS.—Tulipes Bibloem.

These are black, purple, violet and brown stripes on white grounds.

	EACH.		EACH.
Clovis,	\$ 0 25	Prince Mauritz	\$ 0 25
Duc de Boufflers,	0 25	†Prince de Galitzin	0 62
Grand Tamerlan,	0 25	†Queen of the Moors,	0 50
†Grand Cheval noir,	1 50	Tour de Salisbury,	1 00
†Grand Turc,	0 50	Triomphe de Lille,	0 50
†Impératrice Romaine,	1 50	†Violette ma favorite,	0 75

ROSE BIBLOEM TULIPS.—Tulipes Bibloem Rose.

Red, rosy, crimson and scarlet striped on white ground.

†Bacu rectifié,	1 25	†Poncon Roialle,	4 00
†Belle Berdine,	0 25	†Queen of England,	1 00
†Cerise Superbe,	3 25	†Reine de France,	0 25
†Cramoisi Velonia,	0 37	†Rose Agathe,	1 00
†Danæ,	0 50	†Rose Blandina,	0 50
†Globe Terrestre,	0 25	†Rose Camusa de Craix,	3 00
†La Beauté,	0 25	†Rose Hébé,	1 00
†La Ravissante,	0 37	†Soomerschoon,	0 25

FULL DOUBLE TULIPS.—Tulipes Doubles.

†Admiral Kingsbergen,	0 50	†Courone d'or, <i>yellow fla-</i>	
Barbarossa,	0 50	med,	0 50
Blanc bordé de rouge,	0 25	Duc Van Thol,	0 25
Blanc bordé de bleu, <i>produ-</i>		Grand Alexander,	0 37
<i>cing often several flowers</i>		Impérible panache,	0 25
<i>on one stalk,</i>	0 25	†Marriage de ma fille,	0 50
†Bonaparte,	0 50	†Prince Karel,	0 50
†Couronne Impériale,	0 50	†Proserpine,	0 50
Couronne blanche,	0 37	Salamandre panaché,	0 75
†Couronne Violette,	0 25	†Yellow Rose,	0 25
		†Zenophon,	0 50

PARROT TULIPS.—Tulipes monstrueuses.

The leaves of these have feathered edges, and, in addition to other colours, combine shades of green, which no other tulips do ; from these circumstances their appearance is both unique and beautiful.

Chevalier Vert,	0 25	Rubra major,	0 50
Constantinople,	0 25	Rubra minor,	0 37
Couleur de café,	0 50	Striped,	0 37
†Margrave of Baden,	0 25	Yellow Major,	0 31
†Perfecta,	0 50		

PRIMO BAGUET TULIPS.—Tulipes Baguettes primo.

These have very strong stems, and large fine shaped cups.

	EACH.		EACH.
†Admiral Generaal,	\$ 0 75	†Castor,	\$ 0 50
†Altesse Royale,	0 37	†Jupiter,	0 50
†Amphion,	0 75	†Pénélope,	0 75

GRAND BAGUET REGAUT TULIPS.—Grandes Baguettes regauts changées.

These have remarkably tall and strong stems, and very large fine shaped cups.

†Admiral,	0 37	†Merveille du monde,	0 50
†King David,	0 50	†Sampson,	0 25

TULIPS—*Distinct varieties.*—Tulipes ; variétés particulières.

Cape,	1 00		Yellow Sweet Florentine,	0 25
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TULIPS—*By assortments.*—Tulipes par assortimens.

An assortment of the very finest Tulips, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	12 00
An assortment of fine Tulips, in 25 varieties, one of each, with their names,	9 00
Fine mixed Bizarre, Bibloem and Early Tulips, <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 00
Parrot Tulips, <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 50
Double Tulips, <i>best mixed</i> , <i>per dozen</i> ,	2 50
Tulips, <i>all colours</i> , <i>mixed</i> , <i>per dozen</i> ,	1 50

CROWN IMPERIALS.—Couronne Impériale.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Double Red,	0 50	5 00
Double Yellow,	0 50	5 00
†Gold Striped leaved,	0 50	5 00
†Silver Striped leaved,	0 50	5 00
Crown on Crown,	0 50	5 00
Chapeau de Prince,	0 50	4 50
†Grand Alexandre,	0 75	8 00
Maximus,	0 37	4 00
Plain Red,	0 37	4 00
Plain Yellow,	0 37	4 00

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.—Dahées doubles.

	EACH.		EACH.
†Double Orange,	1 25	†Copper Coloured,	1 50
†Double Yellow,	2 00	†Deep Crimson,	2 00
†Nankeen coloured,	2 00	†Scarlet,	2 00
†Royal Purple,	2 00	And several other varieties.	
†Rose Coloured,	1 50	Single Dahlias, 75 cents to 1 00	
†White Agathe,	1 50		

FRITELLARIES.—Fritillaire.

†Fritellaria lanceolata, or		†Persian Fritellary,	0 25
Missouri Fritellary,	1 00	†Chequered Fritellary,	0 25

IRIS, or FLOWER DE LUCE.—Iris, ou Fleur de Lis.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
†Chalcedonian,	0 50	8 00
†*Peacock,	0 50	8 00
†English Bulbous,	0 25	2 50
Dwarf Persian,	0 18	1 50
Spanish do.	0 12	1 00

LILIES.—Lis.

Common White,	0 12	1 00
†Double White,	0 50	4 00
†Striped Leaved White,	1 25	12 00
†Chinese Tiger or Leopard,	0 25	2 50
Orange,	0 25	2 00
†Elegant Silver Striped,	2 50	
†Superb,	0 25	2 50
†Scarlet Pompone,	0 50	4 00
†Yellow Pompone,	0 50	4 00
†Scarlet Chalcedonian,	0 37	3 00
†Chinese Red,	2 00	
*†Japan White,	5 00	

MARTAGON, OR TURK'S CAP LILIES.—Lis de Montagne.

†Bright Scarlet,	0 37	3 00
†Orange Coloured,	0 37	3 00
†Purple and White Spotted,	0 37	3 00
†Yellow,	0 37	3 00

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.—Narcisses à Bouquet.

†White, with bright yellow cups, <i>Grand Monarque</i> <i>de France,</i>	0 37	3 00
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	EACH.	DOZEN.
Yellow, with pale yellow cups,	0 25	2 50
†Polyanthus Narcissus, with double cups,	0 37	3 00
†Sweet Scented Italian, <i>for blowing in rooms</i> ,	0 18	1 50
A few extra sorts, by name,	0 37	3 00

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.—Narcisses doubles.

Albo pleno odorato, <i>white fragrant</i> ,	0 12	1 00
Incomparable,	0 12	1 00
Orange Phoenix,	0 12	1 00
Tratus Cantus, or Hundred Leaved,	0 12	1 00

SINGLE NARCISSUS.—Narcisses simples.

Hoop Petticoat,	0 18	2 00
†Narcissus moschatus, or White Long Flowered,	0 25	2 50
Poet's Narcissus,	0 12	1 00
Trumpet Major, <i>very pretty</i> ,	0 12	1 00

PÆONY.—Pivoine.

	EACH.		EACH.
Single White Siberian, <i>P. Siberica</i> ,	1 00	Single Rose, <i>P. roseo</i> ,	0 50
Single Blush officinal, <i>P. albicans</i> ,	1 00	Double Rose, <i>P. roseo pleno</i> ,	0 50
Double White, or Changeable, <i>P. albicans pleno</i> ,	1 00	Double Purple Fringed, <i>P. paradox</i> ,	1 00
Double* Crimson, <i>P. rubro pleno</i> ,	0 50	*Chinese Double White, <i>P. whitleji</i> ,	5 00
		Fennel Leaved, <i>P. tenuifolia</i> ,	1 00

AMARYLLIS.—Amaryllis.

	EACH.	DOZEN.
†*Josephinés Lily, <i>Amaryllis johnsoniensis</i> , <i>superb</i> ,	20 00	
†*Chinese Golden, <i>Amaryllis aurea</i> ,	3 00	
Changeable from white to red, <i>Amaryllis atamasco</i> ,	0 25	2 50
†*Superb Riband Striped, <i>Amaryllis vitata</i> , <i>superb</i> ,	2 00	
†*White Long Leaved Cape Lily, <i>Amaryllis longifolia</i> , <i>superb</i> ,	1 50	
†*Rose Coloured do. <i>superb</i> , <i>Amaryllis</i> , v. <i>roseo</i> ,	1 50	
†*Jacobean Lilly, <i>Lis de Solomon</i> , <i>sup. Amaryllis formosissima</i> ,	0 37	3 50
†*Belladonna Lily, <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> , <i>major</i> ,	1 00	
†*Guernsey Lily, <i>Amaryllis sarniensis</i> ,	0 50	5 00
†*Yellow Autumnal Flowering, <i>Amaryllis lutea</i> ,	0 25	

DIFFERENT SORTS.—Différentes sortes.

†Arum dracunculus, or Dragon Plant, <i>superb</i> ,	1 00	
Anemone hortensis, or Garden Anemones,	0 25	2 50

	EACH.	DOZEN.
Colchicums, <i>several varieties</i> ,	0 25	2 50
Crocus, <i>several varieties</i> ,	0 06	0 50
Crinums of sorts,	5 00	
†Dens Canis, or Dog's Tooth Violets,	0 25	2 50
Double Anemones, <i>fine sorts</i> ,	0 12	1 00
Double Ranunculus, <i>fine sorts</i> ,	0 12	1 00
Scarlet Turban Ranunculus,	0 25	2 00
Yellow Turban Ranunculus,	0 25	2 00
†*Double Tuberoses, <i>large roots</i> ,	0 18	1 50
†*Striped Leaved Tuberoses,	0 50	5 00
†*Ferraria tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower, <i>superb</i> ,	0 25	2 50
Gladiolus, or Sword Lily, <i>beautiful</i> ,	0 12	1 00
†Gladiolus <i>by name, superb varieties</i> ,	0 50	5 00
*Ixias, <i>twelve superb varieties by name</i> ,	0 50	5 00
Double Sweet Scented Jonquilles,	0 12	1 50
Do do. do. <i>for glasses</i> ,	0 18	2 00
*Geranium tuberosum, or Italian Tuberos rooted Geranium,	0 37	3 00
*Cyclamen autumnale, or Autumnal Flowering Cyclamen, <i>bearing a profusion of beautiful white flowers</i> ,	1 00	
*Cyclamen coum, or Round Leaved Spring Flowering Cyclamen,	1 00	
*Cyclamen hederæfolium, or Ivy Leaved Cyclamen, <i>with deep crimson flowers</i> ,	1 50	
*Cyclamen odoratissima, or Sweet Scented Cyclamen,	2 00	
*Cyclamen persicum, or Persian Cyclamen,	1 00	
*Oxalis versicolor,		
*do. roseo,		
*do. pulchella,		
*do. undulata,	0 25	2 50
†Leucojum vernum, or Spring Snow Flake,	0 25	2 00
Leucojum æstivum, or Summer Snow Flake,	0 25	2 00
†Ornithogalum Pyramidalis, or Pyramidal Star Flower,	0 31	3 00
Blue Neapolitan Star of Bethlehem,	0 50	5 00
White Neapolitan Star of Bethlehem,	0 50	5 00
†*Pancratium Lily,	0 75	
Double Snow Drops,	0 12	1 00
†Purple Headed Garlick,	0 50	5 00
Large Yellow Flowering do.	0 25	2 00
Red Flowering do.	0 25	2 00

Orders for Bulbous Roots should be forwarded from September to November, inclusive—that being the preferable season for planting them.

For care and management of *Bulbous Roots*, see Appendix.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.**Plantes de Serre.**

Those marked thus (*) are hardy.

COMMON NAMES.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

African Blue Lily, \$2	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>
Great American Aloe, 75 cts.	<i>Agave americana</i>
Tree Aloe, \$1	<i>Aloe arborea</i>
Striped Leaved Aloe, \$1	do. fol. striato
Tongue do. \$1	do. lingua
Cushion do. \$1	do. retusa
Succotrine or Stag's Horn do. \$1	do. succotrina
Partridge Breast do. \$1	do. variegata
Rue Leaved Anemone, 50 cts.	<i>Anemone thalictroides</i>
Japan Gold Dust Tree, 75 cts.	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Tallest Albuca, \$1	<i>Albuca altissima</i>
Ethiopian Antholyza, \$1	<i>Antholyza ethiopica</i>
European Strawberry Tree, \$1	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
African Swallowwort, \$1	<i>Asclepias fruticosa</i>
Daisy of Sorts, 37 cts.	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Chinese Two Coloured Begonia, \$1	<i>Begonia evascena</i>
Norfolk Island Trumpet Flower, \$2	<i>Bignonia pandora</i>
Chinese Great Flowering do, \$1	do. grandiflora
Chili Globe Flower, \$1	<i>Buddlea globosa</i>
Cochineal Plant, \$1	<i>Cactus cochenillifer</i>
Creeping Cereus, \$1	do. flagelliformis
Great Night Blooming Cereus, \$1	do. grandiflora
Small Melon Thistle, \$1	do. mammillaris
Turk's Cap, \$1	do. melocactus
Yellow Prickly Pear, 75 cts.	do. opuntia
Ethiopian Lily, \$1	<i>Calla ethiopica</i>
Sweet Scented Shrub, \$1	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>

Chinese Sweet Scented Shrub, \$1	<i>Calicanthu præcox</i>
Single Red Camellia, \$2	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Double White do. \$5	do. <i>albo pleno</i>
Double Crimson do. 5 to \$8.	do. <i>atro rubens</i>
Single White Fragrant, \$10	do. <i>albo simplica</i>
Double Pink, or Middlemist, \$5	do. <i>carneo pl.</i>
Anemone Flowered, or Purple Warrata, 5 to \$8	do. <i>anemonæflora</i>
Pompone, or White Anemone Flowered, 8 to \$10.	do. <i>mutabilis</i>
Pæony Flowered, \$8	do. <i>pæonæflora</i>
Double Buff, or Lady Hume's Blush, \$6	do. <i>flavescens</i>
Fragrant Myrtle Leaved, \$6	do. <i>myrtifolia</i>
Lady Banks' Tea Leaved, \$8	do. <i>sesanqua</i>
Double Striped do. \$5	do. <i>striato pleno</i>
Scarlet Flowered Indian Shot, 75 cts.	<i>Canna indica</i>
Yellow do. do. \$1	do. <i>flaccida</i>
Superb Pyramidal Bell Flower, \$1	<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>
Bloody Wall Flower, 50 cts.	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
Double do. do. 75 cts.	do. <i>fl. pleno</i>
Stock Gilly of sorts, 75 cts.	do. var. <i>incanus</i>
White Chrysanthemum, 75 cts.	<i>Chrysanthemum albun</i>
Yellow do. \$1	do. <i>flavescens</i>
Chinese Purple do. 50 cts.	do. <i>indicum</i>
Buff Changeable do. 75 cts.	do. <i>pallidum</i>
Lilac Quilled do. 75 cts.	do. <i>purpureum</i>
Red, or Blush do. 75 cts.	do. <i>roseum</i>
Two Coloured do. &c. 75 cts.	do. <i>variegatum, &c.</i>
Canary Aster, 75 cts.	<i>Cineraria lanata</i>
Seville Orange do. \$5	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Bergamot do. \$5	do. <i>bergamense</i>
Shaddock, \$5	do. <i>decumana</i>
Double Flowering Orange, \$5	do. <i>flore pleno</i>
Variegated do. \$5	do. <i>fol. variegato</i>
Dwarf China do. \$6	do. <i>humile</i>

Lisbon Lemon, \$5	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Myrtle Leaved Orange, \$5	do. <i>myrtifolia</i>
China Sweet do. \$5	do. <i>sinensis</i>
Yellow Flowering Coronilla, 75 cts.	<i>Coronilla glauca</i>
Spanish do. 75 cts.	do. <i>hispanica</i>
Cape Navelwort, 50 cts.	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>
Cyclamen (<i>several sorts</i>) 1 to \$2	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i> , &c.
Caper Tree, \$3	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>
Cretan Cistus, \$1	<i>Cistus creticus</i>
Climbing Cobæa, \$2	<i>Cobæa scandans</i>
Japan Globe Flower, \$1	<i>Corchorus japonicus</i>
White Flowered Correa, \$1	<i>Correa alba</i>
Large Calyxed Navelwort, or Air Plant, \$1	<i>Cotyledon pinnata</i> , or <i>bryophyllum calycinum</i>
Scarlet Flow. Crassula, \$1	<i>Crassula coccinea</i> , superb
African Crinum, \$5	<i>Crinum africanum</i>
Sago Palm, \$3	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>
Persian Cyclamen, \$1	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>
Round Leaved Spring Cyclamen, \$1	do. <i>coul</i>
White Autumnal do. \$1	do. <i>europæum</i>
Ivy Leaved do. \$1 50	do. <i>hederæfolium</i>
Sweet Scented do. \$2	do. <i>odoratissima</i>
Fragrant Indian Daphne, \$1	<i>Daphne odora</i>
Silver Striped do. \$3	v. <i>argen striato</i>
Great Peruvian Datura, \$1	<i>Datura arborea</i>
Venus's Fly Trap, 75 cts.	<i>Dionea muscipula</i>
Carnation of Sorts, 50 cts. to \$1	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Heath Leaved Sweet Scented Diosma, 75 cts.	<i>Diosma ericoides</i>
Heath Leaved Diosma, \$1	do. <i>alba</i>
American Cowslip, 50 cts.	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>
Balm of Gilead, 75 cts.	<i>Dracocephalum canariense</i>
Ciliated Heath, \$1	<i>Erica ciliaris</i>
Many Flowering Heath, \$1	do. <i>multiflora</i>
Pubescent do. \$1	do. <i>pubescens</i>
African do. \$1	do. <i>mediterranea</i>
Cross Leaved Heath, \$1	do. <i>tetrelix</i>
Scotch Heather, and others, \$1	do. <i>vulgaris</i>

Gray Fine Leaved Heath, \$1	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
White do. do. \$1	do. v. albo
Many Flowering do. \$1	do. <i>multiflora</i> , ro <i>vagans</i>
Red Flowering Heath, \$1	do. v. rubra
Coral Plant, \$1	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>
Blotched Leaved Eucomis, \$1	<i>Eucomis punctata</i>
Crisp Flowered Tiger Flower, \$1	<i>Feraria undulata</i>
Scarlet Lady's Ear Drop, \$1	<i>Fuchsia coccinea</i>
Cape Jasmine, \$2	<i>Gardenia florida</i>
Double Small Leaved Jasmine, \$2	do. v. pleno
Dwarf Many Flowering do, \$2	do. <i>radicans</i>
Double Broad Leaved do. \$2	do. v. major
Star Flowering Gorteria, \$1	<i>Gorteria rigens</i>
*Carolina Yellow Jasmine, \$1	<i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>
Peruvian Heliotrope, \$1	<i>Heliotropium peruvianum</i>
White Japan Lily, \$2	<i>Hemerocallis japonica</i>
Changeable Hyderangea, 75 cts.	<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i>
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*Poetic, or Classic Ivy, \$1	<i>Hedera poetica</i>
Chinese Changeable Hibiscus, \$5	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>
Chinese Double Crimson do. \$4	do. v. rubro pl.
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APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF BULBOUS ROOTS.

IN no class of plants has nature so varied her delicate tints as in this. It would seem as if each change which nature was capable of forming, was included in the varying beauties of the Tulip. In some gardens in Holland, they cultivate, by distinct names, above eleven hundred varieties of Tulips, thirteen hundred of Hyacinths, and six hundred of Ranunculus and Anemones, some of which are sold as high as sixty dollars the single root; and it is mentioned in the travels of Mr. Dutens in that country in 1771, his having seen ten thousand florins (\$4,000) refused for a single Hyacinth.

Situation, &c.—A southern exposure, dry and airy, and sheltered from the north winds, is preferable for most bulbs, but Anemones and Ranunculus will do better in a situation with a southern aspect, and at the same time in some measure sheltered from the intense heat of noonday; but in fact, after all that can be said or written on the cultivation of bulbous roots, we often see the finest flowers in gardens, where little or no attention is paid to them; and perhaps no class of flowers affords so many delights, and so richly repays us for each little care bestowed on them.

The proper compost for Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Iris, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crocuses, Colchicums, and most other bulbs in this catalogue, are as follows:

One third sand, one third well rotted cow yard manure, and one third good garden mould. Let the beds thus formed be well pulverized to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, that the three component parts may be well mixed together; a fourth part of rotten wood or vegetable mould from a swamp may be added to the above, if conveniently to be obtained, and will be at all times beneficial in giving additional lightness to the soil.

The beds should be raised from four to six inches above the level of the walks, which will give an opportunity for all superfluous moisture to run off; some sand (not gravel) strewed in the trenches made for the roots, both before and after placing them, would be of advantage.

On the approach of winter, it would be beneficial to spread the beds with tanner's bark, withered leaves, straw, or light rotten earth from the woods, such as is formed by the decay of leaves, to the depth of two or three inches, as it prevents any ill effects which a very severe season might have on the roots; but it should be carefully raked off again early in the spring.

Time of Planting, &c.—For Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, Polyanthus Narcissus, Double Narcissus, Jonquilles, Irises, Crocuses, Colchicums, Star of Bethlehems, Snowdrops, Snowflakes, Gladiolus, and most other hardy bulbs, the preferable season for planting is the months of September, October, and November; and it would be well here to observe, that the above mentioned bulbs would thrive best if not taken from the ground oftener than every second or third year, (unless planted in flower pots, when they must be taken up in June.)

Polyanthus Narcissus are more delicate than Hyacinths and Tulips; when they are planted in the open ground it is advisable to cover the beds with straw, leaves, &c. to the depth of six or seven inches, and uncover them about the middle of March.

The only advantage to be gained by taking up bulbs, after blooming, is either to divide the roots when they have become too numerous, or to renew a worn-out soil, neither of which can occur oftener than once in three years; and when they are taken up, it is preferable to plant them as soon as you have divided the roots, and prepared a fresh bed according to the directions already given.

The Ranunculus and Anemones are not so tender as is generally supposed; they may either be planted in October or November, in a warm situation, and be protected during winter by a covering of three or four inches of leaves or tanner's bark; or they may be kept in dry sand during the winter season, and be planted in March or April. To have a succession of flowers, a proportion may be planted in autumn, and the residue in the spring; and, if treated as above directed, very little care is necessary to have them flower in perfection.

The different species of Amaryllis, Ixias, Ferraria pavo-

nia, or Tiger Flower, Double Tuberoses, and most other delicate bulbs, may be planted during the months of November or December, in pots, when intended to be sheltered during winter, or they can be kept in dry sand until the month of April, and then be planted in the open ground, or in flower pots, and exposed to the air when the weather is perfectly settled.

Depths and Distances.—Hyacinths, Amaryllis, Martagon, and other large Lilies, and Pæonies, should be planted at a depth of four inches; Crown Imperials and Polyanthus Narcissus, five inches; Tulips, Double Narcissus, Jonquilles, Colchicums and Snow Flakes, three inches; Bulbous Irises, Crocuses, Arums, small Fritellarias, Tiger Flowers, Gladiolus and Snowdrops, two inches; Ranunculus, Anemones, Oxalis, and Dog's Tooth Violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows, according to their size.

Take up Bulbous Roots about a month after the bloom is completely over, in the following manner: when the plants put on a yellowish decayed appearance, then take up the roots, and cut off the stem and foliage, within an inch of the bulb, but leave the fibres, &c. attached to it; spread them in an airy room for two or three weeks to dry, after which, wrap each root carefully in paper, (as the air is very injurious to bulbs,) or cover them in sand made effectually dry.

The culture of delicate exotic bulbs in green houses, &c. is sufficiently simple, provided two points be attended to: the first is, to take care not to injure their leaves, and to keep them near the light, and turn the pots frequently round, or the plants will draw to the light, and grow crooked; and the second is, when the plants have done growing, to give them little or no water. From ignorance of the importance of attending to these two points, it is not uncommon to see bulbs in green houses, which have lived for several years, and never shown any blossoms, especially of the genera *Amaryllis* and *Crinum*. Whether a bulb (which does not bloom the first year) will blossom or not, depends entirely on its culture during the foregoing season; that is, whether it was so circumstanced as to bring its leaves to perfection. If the leaves were fully grown, and properly exposed to the influence of the light, then the sap will have been duly elaborated by them, and an embryo flower formed in the bulb; if otherwise, no embryo will have been formed, and no culture whatever during the succeeding year will effect the production of a flower during that year. All bulbs have a certain period of the year in which they are in a dormant

state ; this, in a state of nature, is invariably after the seeds are ripened ; but as, in a green house, many or most of this family do not ripen seeds, the gardener is required to watch the period when the leaves show indication of decay, and then to lessen supplies of water, and shortly afterward to cease from watering altogether, till the season returns, when the bulbs regerminate. The bulbs during this period are, on the whole, best kept in the pots, under the soil, in a dry shady place, and in the same temperature as that in which they are in the habit of growing. Some bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, &c. may be taken out of the soil, (as before directed,) and kept some time in papers ; but if this is done for more than seven or eight weeks, it tends to weaken the bulb.

The greater part of exotic bulbs should be taken out of the pot, and repotted in a fresh soil, a week or two before their period of regerminating ; loam, with a little sand, vegetable mould, or mould formed by the decay of manure, forms a compost, or soil, in which almost all bulbs will thrive.

The *Amaryllis* requires a richer loam than most bulbs, and *Ixias* and *Gladolus* a soil rather more sandy than the general average : answer well for most of the Cape, or South American bulbs. It is very desirable that plants or bulbs, in pots, should be named ; the best mode of naming plants in pots, is to take a flat slip of wood, sharpen one end ; rub a little white lead on two or three inches of its smoothest surface at the opposite end ; write the name with a black lead pencil on the white lead when it is about half dried—(the pencil mark will dry in with the paint, and nothing but the decay of the wood will efface it)—and then insert the stick in the pot.

METHOD TO BLOOM HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS IN THE WINTER SEASON, IN POTS OR GLASSES.

For this purpose, Single Hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Single Hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones ; their colours, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous ; some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful ; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Italian Narcissus, Double Jonquilles, Polyanthus Narcissus, Double Narcissus, and Crocuses, also make a fine appearance in

the parlour during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the *Crocus*, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerably bright candle or lamp light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the *Crocuses* close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again, as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Bulbs intended for blooming in pots during the winter season, should be planted during the months of October and November, and be left exposed to the open air until it begins to freeze, and then be placed in the green-house, or a room where fire is usually made. They will need moderate occasional waterings, until they begin to grow; then they should have an abundance of air in mild weather, and plenty of water from the saucers, underneath the pots, whilst in a growing state; and should be exposed as much as possible to the sun, air, and light, to prevent the leaves from growing too long, or becoming yellow.

Those intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colours of the flowers will be inferior. The water should be changed as often as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibres in clean water, and the glasses well washed inside; care should be taken not to suffer the water to freeze, as it not only bursts the glasses, but often causes the fibres to decay. Whether the water be hard or soft is of no great consequence; but soft or rain water is considered preferable, but it must be perfectly clear.

Forced bulbs are seldom good for any thing afterwards; however, those who wish to preserve them, may immerse them wholly in water for a few weeks, and then having taken them up and dried them in the shade for a few days, they may be planted in a good soil, when they will sometimes flower the second year. It does not clearly appear in what way the water operates when the bulb is wholly immersed; but it is certain that bulbs so treated increase in size and solidity by it, and have an incomparably better chance of flowering the second year, than those which have not been so treated. Most probably their total immersion enables them to obtain a greater proportion of oxygen from the water.

Nosegays should have the water in which their ends are inserted changed, on the same principle as bulbous roots; and a much faded nosegay, or one dried up, may often be recovered for a time, by covering with a glass bell, or cap, or by substituting warm water for cold.

DAHLIA.

This most beautiful autumnal flowering plant (of which more than 150 varieties are now cultivated in Europe, 34 of which have double flowers) is a native of Mexico, and of very late introduction into this country.

It is generally allowed by all who have seen this plant cultivated in perfection, that of all the perennial plants none excel the Dahlia in the brilliancy or diversity of its colours; scarcely any thing can be more beautiful than a border of these plants in full bloom, diversified with every possible degree of shade and colour, from that of the darkest purple to that of the purest white. Dahlias will grow in almost any soil, but the cultivators of it in the neighbourhood of London, prefer planting them in poor, sandy, or gravelly soil, for the purpose of preventing them from growing too strong and luxuriant, which would be the case if planted on a rich soil. It is likewise ascertained, that by planting them in a poor soil they produce a greater abundance of flowers, and the colours are thought to be much finer. The general method of increasing or propagating this beautiful plant, is by sowing the seed and dividing the roots.

The best time for sowing the seed is in March; let some garden pots be filled with light rich mould, and when the seed is sown, let it be covered about a quarter of an inch deep; the pots then ought to be placed in a hot bed of moderate warmth, or in a green-house, and be moderately watered. When the plants have grown about two inches high, they ought to be transplanted singly into small pots, and shaded from the sun for a few days; no other care is necessary, except seeing that they are properly watered, and have plenty of air. About the middle of May, or when there is no danger from frost, let them be planted out in the common flower borders, and as they advance in height let them be well supported by stakes, otherwise the wind will be sure to blow them down and break them.

The roots, which are tuberous, resemble a sweet potato. The best time to divide them is in the spring, when they begin to sprout out. Great care is necessary, in performing this ope-

ration, in seeing that an eye or a bud is connected or left to each tube; unless they are so managed, they will never grow. (Owing to ignorance in this particular, it is no uncommon thing to see the tubes sold in our market without buds.) After dividing the roots, each should be planted in a pot with common garden mould, and protected from the frost till the proper season for planting them out in the open air; some gardeners, however, recommend never planting them out, but keep them in pots entirely, and they succeed very well in this way, provided the pots are sufficiently large.

The roots should be taken up in October or November, and the best method to preserve them through the winter, is to put them in a box and fill it with dry sand, and then place it in a warm cellar, where the frost never penetrates.

FERRARIA TIGRIDA.

This splendid bulb is a native of Mexico, and blows well in our climate. "It has no scent, but in splendid beauty it appears to us, at least when assisted by rarity and singularity, to surpass every competitor. We lament that this too affords our fair countrywomen another lesson how extremely fugacious is this loveliness of form. Born to display its glory but for a few hours, it expands its flower about ten o'clock in the morning, commences changing by three, and literally melts away before sundown."—(*Bot. Mag. Vol. xv. page 532.*)

It frequently happens that the same root bears two or three successive flowers. It requires to be planted in pots, or open ground, in April or May, in a light soil, and placed in a southern aspect; it will flower in July; after the flower is over, water it very moderately for a week or two, and gradually lessen the waterings until September, when it must be taken up, carefully air dried, and laid by till spring. If the root has made any offsets, take them off, and plant them separate from the mother root.

CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

Perth Amboy, July 10th, 1828.

MESSRS. GRANT THORBURN AND SON,

Gentlemen—Having been for eight or ten years in the successful practice of the culture of Lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interests of Agriculture, to offer to you a few remarks on that subject. This article (frequently de-

nominated French Clover) I have found from experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass ; it resists the effects of droughts ; it may be cut four or five times in the course of the season, and will endure from ten to twelve years without renewing. Of all other grasses, it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in, would be more than sufficient to maintain at least six head of cattle, from the 1st of May until frost sets in ; for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it will again be ready for the sithe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this article, but in this climate, I have found this is entirely fallacious. The proper mode is, to have your land properly prepared, to sow the seed broad cast, and to get it in during the month of April, or in the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, for, like clover, when sowed late, it is found not to resist the winter's frost. It may be sowed by itself, or with spring rye, barley, or oats ; but in the last case, I would recommend the oats to be cut green, and before getting into seed, by which means, an early feed for cattle may be obtained, and the soil will not be so much (if any) impoverished. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the Lucerne about half a bushel of common or winter rye. The effect of this is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the heat of the scorching sun ; and by the time the grass attains strength to protect itself, the rye withers, and apparently dies. It will, however, come forth in the spring, and mixed with the Lucerne, prove a most excellent feed for cattle, and also add much to the quantity of fodder. The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, before getting into seed, two or three times before it decays. The quantity of seed I would recommend to be sowed to the acre, would be from 15 to 20lb. The kind of soil most suitable for this culture, is a dry mellow loam, but a sandy or clay loam will also answer, provided they are not wet. In a favourable season, the Lucerne may be cut the ensuing fall after sowing. After the first season, you may generally begin to cut green for cattle by the first of May, which saves your young pastures, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs, and every description of animals, devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily threshed out, than Clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed.

Yours,

JOHN PATRICK.

CULTURE OF YELLOW LOCUST.

The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, or Yellow Locust Tree, is superior to any other kind of wood for ship trunnels, mill cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes. Its culture is very easy, and may be propagated in great abundance, by sowing the seed in March or April, in a bed of good sandy loam, which is their favourite soil, and covering half an inch deep; previous to sowing, put the seed in a basin, pour scalding water, and let them stand all night; pick out such seeds as are swollen, and plant them immediately; next evening repeat the same process, with such as have not swollen the first night, mix the whole, and sow them; they will come up in the course of the following month, numerously; for no seeds grow more freely, notwithstanding what some may say to the contrary. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed bed into the nursery rows, four feet distant, and plant from plant, one foot in the row. Having two or three years' growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly, especially if some of the wide extending roots be cut through with an axe. An acre of these trees, planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,890—at three feet distant, 4,840—and, at four feet distant, 2,722—and it is said no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA,

OR RUSSIA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

From Cobbett's Year's Residence.

This root has been used for many years by the farmers of Britain, as one of the most important articles of winter fodder, and fattening of hogs, and lately has been cultivated to great advantage in this country, and proved a valuable acquisition to the winter stock of our farmers, especially to those who keep a number of sheep, cows, or hogs.

Ruta Baga will grow on any soil, although a rich, clean soil would cause the root to grow to a much larger size, and finer flavoured than otherwise. Let your ground be very deep ploughed, and well harrowed—sowing in drills is recommended in preference to broad cast.

Let the ground be made up in little ridges, having two fur-

rows on each side of the ridges, so that every ridge consists of four furrows, or turnings over of the plough, and the tops of the ridges to be about four feet from each other; and as the ploughing must be of great depth, of course a deep gutter will be between every two ridges. Take care to have the manure placed so as to be under the middle of each ridge, that is to say, just beneath where the seed is to come. One pound of seed will sow an acre in the above-mentioned way.

Time of Sowing.—From the 10th of June to the 16th of July is the best time for sowing the seed in the States of New-York, Vermont, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island; and from the 25th of July to the 25th of August, in the States of North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

Broad cast sowing will, however, probably be in most cases preferred, and this mode of sowing is well understood. What is required here are, that the ground be well ploughed, finely harrowed, and the seed evenly sown over it, to the amount of one and a half pounds to an acre. It is to be observed, that should the weather be dry during sowing time, it is absolutely necessary to roll (which supplies the place of harrowing) or press the earth on the seed; if it is sown in rows, it can be pressed with a shovel, or spade, or some other flat instrument: If sown broad cast, can be rolled with a common garden roller, made of stone or heavy wood. *Pressing the earth on the seed* makes it vegetate quickly, before the earth becomes *too dry*: this is always a good thing to be done, and especially in dry weather under a hot sun. Seeds are very small things, and though when we see them covered over with earth, we conclude that the earth must touch them closely, we should remember that a very small cavity is sufficient to keep them untouched nearly all around; in which case, under a burning sun, and near the surface, they are sure to perish, or, at least to lie long, and until rain come, before they start. It has been ascertained, that the surest way to get a crop, is by transplantation, which is done by making *fresh ploughed* ridges, four feet asunder, and the plants one foot under on the ridge. In transplanting, you use a small pointed stick or dibble, which should be the top of a spade handle, cut off about ten inches below the eye; it must be pointed smoothly, and covered with an iron sheath, by which means it will work more smoothly, and do its business better; at any rate, the point should be nicely smoothed, and so should the whole of the tool. The planting is performed like that of Cabbage* plants—observing, that the hole be

* The appearance of a Ruta Baga plant is similar to that of a Cabbage.

made deeper than the length of the root does really require, as the root should not be bent at the point, if it could be avoided. In pressing the earth round the root, recollect that it is the *point* of the root against which the earth ought to be pressed, for there the *fibres* are, and if they do not touch the earth *closely*, the plant will not thrive; it is the same in all cases of transplanting and planting. The best time for transplanting is about the 15th of August. Another great advantage of the transplanting method is, that it saves almost the whole of the *after culture*. There is no *hoeing*, no *thinning* of the plants, and not more than one ploughing between the ridges; this is a great consideration, and should always be thought of when we are talking of the *trouble* of transplanting, for they soon spread the ground over with their leaves, and, indeed, after July, very few weeds make their appearance, as the season for coming up is passed.

CULTURE OF MANGEL WURZEL.

Every man, who assists in introducing the successful cultivation of any new variety in animal or vegetable life, which was before unknown or unpractised, and which promises to be more useful than any one of the like genus or species, before cultivated, deserves well of the public. This service, every farmer has, at times, an opportunity of performing. The Mangel Wurzel holds forth this promise, in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other plant. It may be attempted, with hardly the possibility of disappointment or loss. There can be but little or no trouble or expense in making the experiment.

Why, then, will not every farmer, or horticulturist, make the trial in a small way, if it be not convenient to extend it beyond a little plot on his farm, or bed in his garden?

The Mangel Wurzel is the *Beta-cicla* of the family of the *Beet*, sometimes called the *Root of Scarcity*, and likewise called the *White Sugar Beet*, much celebrated in England and Prussia.

Time of sowing, months of April and May. Prepare a plot or field, as for turnips or potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the ground; then cover the dung with the double mould board plough once, or the single plough twice, by riding them up as high as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills right and left, smoothing the surface of the ridge above the dung, which will leave a space

of 10 or 12 inches broad. This complete method of fallowing will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a full proportion of earth under the roots. After sowing, it should be well rolled, which completes the whole process. The crop to be afterwards treated the same as that of turnips or potatoes, by putting and taking off mould, &c. After the roots have been raised, the ground is in a remarkable fine situation for wheat or any other crop; sow five pounds per acre. Soak the seed in pond or rain water, previous to sowing.

USE.—Almost all kinds of animals eat the leaves and roots, with great avidity. Both are peculiarly good for feeding swine, and are not less eagerly devoured than corn. They are excellent for milch cows, and possess the quality of making them give a large quantity of the best flavoured milk. They are said to be equally useful for fattening cattle.

An intelligent farmer in Orange county, N. Y. raised in one season, (1820,) from three roods and seven tenths of ground, 1,339 pounds of the Mangel Wurzel, making a yield of more than 26 tons to the acre.

CULTIVATION OF MILLET.

Extract of a letter from Merrick Reeder, of New Hope, Penn. to Ebenr. P. Rose, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 4th, 1820.

Having been requested to state my experience in raising the Millet Grass, I hereby certify, that I sowed one bushel of seed on four acres of ground the first of June. I ploughed the ground at the usual time of ploughing for oats, and let it lie until the last week in May, when I ploughed it again, and harrowed it twice over, then sowed the seed and harrowed it in, by running the harrow once over it lightly. Some of the Millet grew to the height of six feet, but the average height was about four. It was ripe for cutting by the middle of August. I had one hundred and eighteen dozen of sheaves, fourteen dozen of which have been threshed, and yielded nine bushels of merchantable seed. Should the residue turn out in the same proportion, (of which I have no doubt,) I shall have about seventy-five bushels of seed from the bushel sown, and six tons of hay. I put a small quantity of the Millet hay into a rack, together with an equal quantity of Timothy hay well saved. The horse eat the Millet out first. I have since fed nothing but Millet hay to my working cattle, and they eat it voraciously.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD GRASS.

FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jamaica Plain, (Mass.) May 28th, 1821.

Knowing your exertions and success in the Soiling System, and having lately read the enclosed piece on the subject of Orchard Grass, which appears so admirably calculated to assist in that object, induces me to send it to you for publication in the Repository. I have cultivated this grass for several years past, at the recommendation of a respectable clergyman in Connecticut, and have been much satisfied with it if cut for hay before it gets too ripe, but have thought it came up very scattering considering the quantity of seed sown, (never less than two bushels per acre, and of my own raising.) This year, however, in reading the enclosed paper, I prepared the seed as therein directed, and put two bushels on an acre with 10 pounds of red clover seed, and it has come up as freely and as thick as my herds or timothy seed. It was sown on barley, with Bennett's Broad Cast Machine, at the rate of one acre in less than one hour.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN PRINCE.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

FROM THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1815.

In a letter from Mr. Falla, Seedsman, Newcastle, to Sir J. Sinclair, on Cocksfoot Grass, (Dactylis glomerata,) or, in America, Orchard Grass

"On the subject of Cocksfoot grass, I beg leave to make the following observations, which I find I cannot do so well in the way of answers to your queries, as in the manner I adopt. I have for many years dealt in the seed of this grass, with which, till the year 1813, I supplied myself from dealers in London. That year, and the season of 1814, I purchased it to a considerable extent, of persons who collected it in this part of the country; but not having been able to induce many agriculturists here to make trial of it, the greatest part of the seed has been sent into other neighbourhoods. The results of the few trials that have been made here have not been favourable; not from any fault in the seed, nor unsuitableness

of the ground it has been sown upon, but from its having been sown among corn, generally wheat, and from the seed not having been properly prepared for sowing; without which, particularly should dry weather happen after sowing, generally speaking, it will not vegetate. It should be sown on well cleaned naked ground, with or without clover, and if the land can be got ready, in the month of March; if not, any favourable time in April will do: previous to which, the seed should be laid on a barn or other floor, and moistened by water out of the spout of a watering pot, turning it over frequently, and increasing the moisture, if necessary, for at least 48 hours, being careful that no heat takes place. By this time the seed will be well swelled, and the radicle ready to strike: and in this state it should be sown, (the ground having been previously harrowed with a light seed harrow,) and then brushed in by some such means as what is called a brush harrow, which is made here by winding thorns through a gate, and the gate laid horizontally over the land; and finally rolled. The quantity of seed sown per acre has generally been two bushels, which is quite enough, if a few pounds of clover seed is sown with it; but, if it is sown alone, perhaps two and a half or three bushels may be necessary; at any rate it will be safer. I sowed an acre this spring, which has succeeded in the most satisfactory manner; while some of my customers, with the same seed, but sown with wheat, and without the recommended preparation, have totally failed. I sold upwards of twenty bushels of orchard grass seed, in 1812, to George Gibson, Esq. of Stag, Shawhouse, which (I presume for want of proper management, although he is a very judicious and enlightened agriculturist) totally failed. He was, in consequence, very much dissatisfied, supposing the seed in fault. He having made a second and serious complaint respecting it in the following spring, and my clerk having been so fortunate as to find a sample that had been kept of the seed sent to Mr. Gibson, I sowed a little of it on a single square yard of my Nursery ground, and, although one year old, it grew most charmingly. I am thus particular respecting this sample yard, because I made it the means of what I think a very interesting experiment. It was sown, as I recollect, in the month of March, on ground that was light, and in tolerable good order, but that had no manure put on it for several years. The grass was not cut, nor in any way disturbed that year, as I hoped to have had an opportunity of showing it to Mr. Gibson: indeed, I had no intention of making any other use of it; but, in the spring of 1814, it had so abundant and beauti-

ful appearance, that I was, on the 30th April, (a dry day,) induced to cut and weigh its produce, which I found 16 pounds, amounting to the astonishing quantity of thirty-four and a half tons per acre, and that at a period when any other green article fit for soiling was not above two or three inches long. I cut it again the 24th of June, and obtained 8 pounds; and again the 10th of September, when I had 10 pounds, (both dry days,) making a total from three cuttings of 34 pounds, equal to 73 tons per acre.

“I observed that wonderful accounts are given of the value of this grass, as used in Norfolk, for sheep pasture, of the truth of which I have not a doubt; but, whatever may be the extent of its value for that purpose, there certainly has been no article yet recommended, or used, at all compared to it for early soiling, the time of all others when such an article is particularly wanted. I must observe, that, where orchard grass is intended for early soiling, it should not be cut or eaten the autumn before, later than, I think, the 1st of September. In the year it is sown, I do not recommend it being cut or eaten at all.”



RHUBARB, for Tarts.

Most of the known species of this plant are of Asiatic origin, but the two which alone enter into the food of man, (the *Rheum reponticum* and *undulatum*,) are natives of Thrace and Russia. The stalks, which are the parts used for culinary purposes, grow to the length of twenty-four inches, and acquire the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid,* which is much admired, and employed as an ingredient in the composition of puddings and tarts. Cobbett supposes, that a hundred wagon loads of these stalks are annually sold in the markets of London, at a shilling sterling per bunch.†

The following is the mode of its culture:—select a piece of light, rich, sandy loam, such as answers for Asparagus, and after giving it a good coat of manure, trench it two or three spades deep, if the good soil admits; after which, level the top neatly, and lay it out by line, into squares of four feet, at

* The stalks, like the roots, yield, on analysis, sulphur and lime.

† American Gardener.

the angles or intersections of which, you are to form little circles with your finger, about six or eight inches in diameter, and on each, scatter a few seeds, then cover them with light fine mould three quarters of an inch deep. The seeds should be sown as early in the spring as possible, (or if done in November, they would vegetate in spring with more certainty;) when the young plants appear, keep them free from weeds, and in dry weather give them frequently a little water, but not much at a time; and above all things protect them from the mid-day sun, till they get considerably strong, for if exposed fully to this during their infant state, but few of them would escape destruction thereby. Were you to place a piece of board on end, about fifteen inches broad, and two feet and a half high, at the south side of each hill, leaning a little over the plants, this would answer the end effectually, without depriving them of the benefit of the circulating air. The first season is their critical period; having survived that, they have nothing to fear afterwards. Onions, Lettuces, or any other low growing crops may be either sown or planted in the intervals, for the first year, so that they are kept at a proper distance from the young plants. The supernumerary plants (one being sufficient to be left in each of the places for ultimate perfection) may be transplanted the spring following, into new plantations similarly prepared, and at the same distance.

The November following, all the leaves being then decayed, cover the crowns of the plants two inches deep with earth from the intervals, and if there is danger of any wet lodging, throw up trenches, rounding the beds as is commonly done to Asparagus, and for the first winter, lay some dry litter over the plants. In the March following, strip the covering till you perceive the tops of the plants, give all the ground a slight digging, and dress it neatly, observing to keep the beds well hoed, and always free from weeds.

It is important to be very particular in the choice of ground, particularly that it is not subject to lodge wet, for this plant by no means agrees with too much moisture; preferring a rich, dry, sandy loam, to any other kind of soil.

Rhubarb may also be propagated by offsets from the old roots, or by sowing the seed in seed beds, and transplanting them when a year old into such beds, and at the same distances as before directed for sowing the seed; but they always produce larger and better roots, when sown where they are to remain.

The beginning of April is the best time to propagate this plant by offsets from the root.

ASPARAGUS.

This plant, which is cultivated very extensively for the markets, requires that the soil be made very rich and light, and that it be made mellow to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The preferable mode of planting is in long narrow beds of about five feet wide, and the plants should be placed one foot apart each way in the beds.

FROM THE LONDON MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A cheap and easy way to raise Asparagus.—Make the bed quite flat, five feet wide, of good soil, without any dung, long or short; sow it with onions—then sow two *Asparagus* seeds (lest one should fail) about one inch deep, near each other; twelve inches each way sow two more; and if the spring is cold and dry, let the weeds grow until rain comes. In October, cover the bed with manure or rotten hot-bed. The next spring remove the weakest of the two plants, and keep the bed from weeds. Samples have been sent to the Horticultural Society, cut the third year, and very large. To raise seed, select the largest stems; after blossoming sufficiently, take off the tops to make the seed strong. This is also the best way to raise Double Ten-week and Brompton stock—six pods are sufficient for any strong plant; setting them to flower near double ones is of no use. The excess in petal arises from cultivation, and transplanting into rich soil. Wild flowers are seldom double. Keep all small seeds in the pod until they are sown.

**SEA KALE.**—*Crambe Maratima*.

This plant is very little known in the United States, though a most excellent garden vegetable, and highly deserving of cultivation; it is to be found growing spontaneously on the sea shore of the southern parts of England, as well as in similar places in many other parts of Europe; it is of the cabbage class, root perennial, running to a great depth, growing to a great thickness, and branching out widely.

The seed requires to be sown in the month of October, or as early in the spring as possible, on a rich sandy loam, where the roots can penetrate to a great depth without reaching the water, in which, if they are immersed, they are apt to rot. It is advisable to break a portion of the *capsules** of the *seeds*, when planting them.

* The outer shell, or covering of the seed.

The plant will succeed almost in any soil, provided it be dry; its luxuriance will depend chiefly on the manure with which the soil is enriched, but, of all others, a deep, rich, sandy loam, is its favourite soil.

The seed will rarely vegetate in less than six weeks after being sown in the most favourable season, and some will remain in the ground for twelve months before they vegetate. Should the season prove dry, it will be necessary to water the ground where the seeds are sown, and the plants after they appear, frequently. It may also be raised from cuttings of the root, and with the greatest certainty, but seedlings make the finest plants.

It is the best practice to raise young plants immediately from seed, on the bed where they are intended to remain; by this means the plants receive no check in their growth. When you have formed your bed, which should be raised somewhat above the level of the ground, being previously trenched very deep, and enriched with the best rotten manure, (make each bed wide enough to hold two rows of plants, the space between each plant in the row fourteen inches, and between each row a foot and a half,) sow about six or eight seeds as before directed, in order to guard against accidents, as every seed may not vegetate, or at least the first season. During summer, your bed, of course, must be kept perfectly clear from weeds.

It is to be observed, that the sea kale is delicate eating only when young, and that it is highly improved by being blanched: in the cultivation of this plant, it becomes necessary to blanch it before it is fit for the table; to effect this, it must be covered, in some way or other, before the flowering stem, which constitutes the chief eatable part, and its attendant leaves, show the least sign of emerging from the crown of the root.

If, for the sake of a more certain crop, you are disposed to make your plantation of the cuttings of the roots, you may take such as are about half an inch, or a little more in diameter, and cut them into pieces of about two inches in length, burying each in an upright position about three inches under ground, in the same kind of bed and at the same distances as you would have sown the seeds. The middle or latter end of March will be a proper season, in the middle states, for doing this, earlier in the southern states, and somewhat later in the eastern.

In November cover your beds with a thick coat of rotten dung or leaves: this, at the same time that it protects your

plants from frost, will bring them forwarder, and add to their luxuriance; about the middle of March, in the middle states, it will be necessary to cover your plants for blanching, the readiest mode of doing which, is to draw the earth up with a hoe over the crown of the root, so that each plant shall be covered to the depth of ten or twelve inches; some blanch it by heaping on it sea sand, some common sand and pebbles, some use the half of a flour barrel for covers, which answers well; (a flour barrel headed and sawed through the middle will make two covers;) and others with large garden pots inverted, and placed immediately over the plants, stopping up the holes at the bottom; the last is the neatest and cleanest mode.*

Such as are partial to this plant may force it in any of the winter or early spring months, nothing more being necessary than to place over each plant a large garden pot, as in one of the modes of blanching already recommended, and cover the pots with a sufficient quantity of hot horse dung; the heat of the dung brings forward the plant, while the pots keep it from coming in contact therewith; and as the growth of the plant is by this means greatly accelerated, it is of course rendered more tender, as well as sweeter.

In cutting the plants for the table, care must be taken not to injure the crowns of the roots, by cutting the shoots too close to them.

The sooner this delicious esculent is dressed after it is cut, the better. Twenty minutes boiling, in general, is sufficient to make it tender; this process is the more to be attended to, as the goodness of the article greatly depends on it; that which is young, recently cut, or forced, will be done in less time; when properly boiled, it is to be served up in the manner of asparagus; it dresses well by stewing, and makes an excellent pickle.

When the crop is sufficiently cut, level the earth all over the beds, keep them free from large weeds during the remainder of the season, and cover them in November, as before directed.

This plant will grow extremely well in such soil as suits asparagus, having it prepared in the same manner as for that, and would be very profitable to cultivate for sale near cities and large towns.

* This is what is meant by blanching. The object is, to exclude the light; for under its influence the plant becomes green and bitter.

BENE PLANT.

This valuable medicinal plant is but little known in the northern states; the proprietors have lately received some of the seed from a friend in Virginia, who writes, under date 11th Feb. 1824. "that it requires to be sown early in April, at a distance of about one foot apart. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or colour, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. It has been supposed, that (under Providence) the lives of three hundred children were saved by it last summer in Baltimore, and I know the efficacy of it by experience in my own family." Bene seed oil is said to be equal to Florence. This plant will throw out a greater profusion of leaves, by breaking off the top when it is about half grown.

**HAWTHORN HEDGES,
OR LIVE FENCES.**

Nothing can be more beautiful than a hawthorn hedge well kept. Live fences have already become objects of serious importance, particularly in those parts of the union in which timber has got scarce, and must inevitably become more so in a very rapid progression; therefore, the sooner the citizens turn their attention to the cultivation and planting of them, the greater portion of their benefits will they themselves enjoy, and the sooner will they lay the foundation of a rich inheritance for their children, and of an ornamental and useful establishment for their country.

The months of October, November, and December, will be the most eligible periods, in the southern states, for making this kind of fence; particularly, as their frosts can do no injury to the ditch, and the roots will have an early establishment, and consequently be better prepared to encounter the summer heats. In the middle and eastern states, it is preferable doing this business in March, or early in April; as the ditch, in that case, would have one year's advantage of the frost, which, in some kinds of soil, would have a considerable effect, particularly in the first year, by swelling the earth in the face of the ditch, causing it to moulder down, and thereby expose the roots of the quicks; but this can be obviated, by leaving a scarcement in the front, as hereafter directed.

Strong year old quicks will answer very well for laying in the face of a ditch ; but such as have had the advantage of two years' growth in nursery rows, after being transplanted when one year old from the seed-bed, will sooner form a good fence, or two year old plants from the seed-bed will answer a very good purpose. Be particular in the taking them up, not to injure their roots but as little as possible, and to sort them into three different lots, the smallest, larger, and largest, and also to plant each lot together ; for the mixing of the small with the large is very injudicious, as the former, in a little time, would be smothered and overgrown by the latter, and vacancies consequently formed in the hedge.

Previous to planting, prune off the extremities of any long straggling and wounded roots, and also cut off the heads of the plants about seven inches above the earth-mark where they stood in the ground, and likewise any side branches that remain ; let no consideration prevent your doing this, for on it depends much of your success.

Having your plants in readiness, and dressed in this manner, lay them by the heels in the earth, to be taken up as wanted, lest their roots should become dry, and be injured thereby. Then proceed to form your ditch, which should be four feet wide at least at top, narrowing with a gentle slope on each side towards the bottom, to the perpendicular depth of two feet and a half, where it should be one foot wide. The more your ground is subject to slip by heavy rains, the greater slope must be given to the bank side.

Begin by cutting the surface sod of the ditch into squares of convenient size, and about three inches deep, having previously lined out and cut both sides with a spade, sloping inwards as above intimated, and lay a row of them, with the grassy surface under, six inches inward from the edge on the bank side ; lay on the top of this row of sods, two inches of the loose and mellow earth, that is, the best the ditch affords, and also a quantity of it behind them, for about eighteen inches or two feet, breaking it very fine with the spade : on this lay your quicks, nearly in a horizontal manner, their tops being a little elevated, and at the distance of six inches one from the other, and so far in, that three or four inches of their tops may remain uncovered when the ditch is finished. Spread the roots to advantage, and cover them well with the mouldy earth that dropped from the surface sod : this is necessary, in order to give their roots the advantage of the best soil, and should on no account be neglected. Then proceed to finish your ditch and bank, laying the remainder of the surface sods

in front of the bank, as you had done with the first row, giving it exactly a similar slope to that of the ditch, and the whole bank such a form, as if it was taken up at once out of the ditch, and turned upside down. The scarcement left in front, throws the bank so far back, as not to bear heavily on the side of the ditch to crush it down, and it also will receive and retain a considerable portion of the rain that slides down along the face of the bank, by which means the earth in front will be kept in a more moist state, than if no such thing was left.

Were you to lay in two rows of quicks in the front, the second eight or nine inches above the first, and the plants in each row nine or ten distant, placing those of the upper opposite the intervals of the lower, it would be the most effectual method of making a better and more immediate fence. A very slight paling, on top of the bank, that will defend the quick for three years, will be sufficient, and if the land in front is not in cultivation, but under stock, a similar fence may be necessary to prevent their going into the ditch, and reaching the plants; but if you take particular care to keep them constantly weeded, for the first two years, which is absolutely necessary, or all is lost labour, they will have the less inducement to approach them.

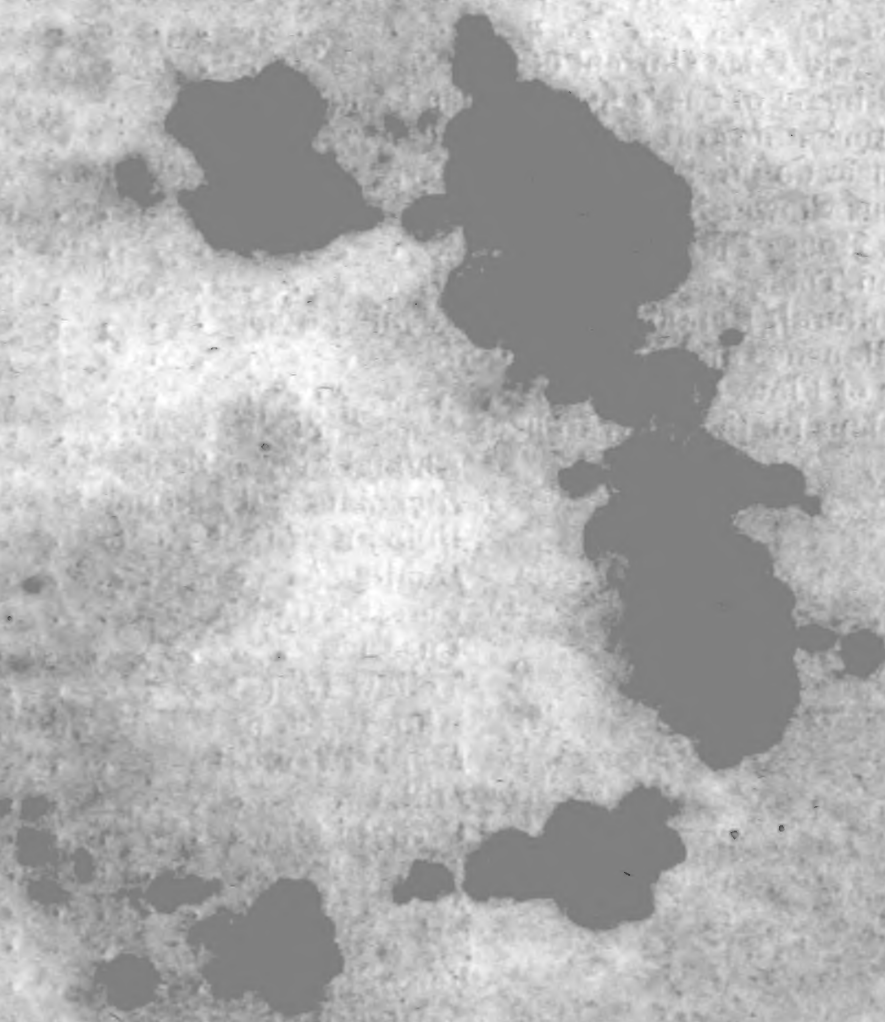
Preparation of Hawthorn Seed for the raising of Thorn Quicks.

When you collect the seed in Autumn, mix them with equal quantities of light, sandy earth, and lay them, in that state, in a narrow sloping ridge, tapering at the top, in a dry part of your garden, where they will not be disturbed by hogs; cover them with about two inches of light loose earth; in April following turn them over, covering them as before; repeat this process in July and August, by which the seed will be prepared for vegetation. A trench must be cut round this ridge, to prevent any water from lodging around the seed.

Your seed being prepared as above, make ready a piece of good rich ground. Early in the spring sow your seed pretty thick, to allow for imperfect seeds, on beds about four feet wide, with an alley between each row: cover the seed three quarters of an inch.

POTATO ONION.

This rare vegetable is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal, grows very large, and is easily cultivated. Prepare your land in the best manner; and plant one onion in a hill, the hills to be one and an half feet apart. It does not produce seed as other onions, but is increased by the root; we are now selling them at 37 1-2 cents per dozen.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

A few remarks on the rise, progress, and present state of this establishment will, perhaps, be satisfactory to our distant customers, whose faces we have never seen.

In the year 1804, the senior of this firm opened a Seed Store, (the first in New-York,) with a stock of only fifteen dollars, including his whole assortment of seeds. Being a mechanic by profession, and alike ignorant of seeds and gardening, he had long to struggle with the impositions of unprincipled seed raisers, they often selling him spurious seeds, and asserting they were of the most genuine quality.

Having brought the business to a pretty respectable footing, it narrowly escaped total destruction in 1808, by a great fire, which commenced in a soap and candle factory adjoining the store.

In 1814 the business was totally prostrated, by the proprietor expending his whole capital, and more, in fruitless preparations and attempts to raise seeds, &c., which could not be imported during the war.

In 1816, with the help of 500 dollars, advanced by a friend, he commenced business anew, having now for nine years past stood the attacks of several powerful opponents, and among the last, though not the least, was the great Ruta Baga of Botley, the famous William Cobbett, of political memory. This, at present, is the most extensive establishment of the kind in America, and perhaps exceeded but by few in Europe.

It is a fair inference from the above, that the seeds vended from this store have been better than those of our neighbours, else it would not have outlived all its contemporaries.

Our seeds now are chiefly raised under our own inspection, and this, with our other business, we are determined to extend to the utmost of our ability, and, if spared, hope by industry, perseverance, and punctuality, with the patronage of a generous public, to render this establishment not only useful to ourselves, but of considerable advantage to the community at large.